The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9440.--VOL LVIII.

BIRTHS.
On the 5th imbant, at Green Point, Gosford, the wife of John A. Ondones, Erg., of a non.
On the 16th instant, at Tamworth, the wife of Mr. P. J. Gesman, of a steal, at her residence, 139, Phillip-street, the wife of 1. In instant, at her residence, 199, Phillip-street, the wife of the control of a non.

By A. Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont, the wife of CHARLES H. SHAW. of a som. Both doing well.

the Wil of Charles H. Shaw, of a son. Both doing well.

MARRIAGES.

On July 27nd, at the Scotch Church, Port Macquarie, by the Ber. E. Holland, John Start, second surviving son of John Dires, currier, Port Macquarie, to Elizamera, ideat daughter of Charles Wilkins, Fort Macquarie.

On the 16th instant, at Bourke-street, Woolloomooles, by the Rev. John M. Gibbon, M.A., Jams Knox, sixth son of the late Rr. Joseph Knox, county of Armagh, Freinald, to Jaw M. Prazamen, fifth daughter of the late John M. Pherson, Alth, Scotland.

see, aith daughter of the late John M Pherson, Alth, Scotland.

DEATHS.

On the lith instant, at Februith, Margaretta, eldest daughter of Costad and Catherine Blaytham, aged 33 years.

On the lith instant, at his residence, Gannon's Forest, Cook's Rives, after a long and painful illness. Mr. John Kilvovic, aged 65 years, leaving a wife and three children to deplow their loss. On the lith instant, and three children to deplow their loss. On the lith instant, and kempt Turner, surgeon, Edinburgh, caughter of the heat Romers Thoulity Bottow, surgeon, Edinburgh, and the surgeon of the lith surgeon of the surgeon of th

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

A U C K LAN D G O L D F I E L D S.—
STEAM TO HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON,
WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, OTAGO, BLUFF,
NAPIER, TARANAKI, AND AUCKLAND.
THE PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUS.
TRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY will dispatch
see of their steamships for HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, and WELLINGTON, taking cargo and passengers
for all New Zealand Ports, ON OR ABOUT THE 12rt
OF EACH MONTH.
For reight and passage apply at the Company's Office-For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

oor.

Point,

elrest.

HOUSE, ing a large 81, Lower th repaint-lition; gas at moderate

lately in the square.—To-Club Occu-commodious on veniences, . Apply to-treet.

F. Joseph-

MONTHLY expressly for um, payable so had of all

RALD,-

l be charged

n insertion. I payment by

YAX and Some

H. B. BENDON, General Manager.

TEAM to AUCKLAND.—Favourable opportunity for preceding to the THAMES GOLD-FIELDS.—The pretrial and favourite acrew-steamship HERO, 1000 tone barthen, 300-horse power, T. Logan, commander, will call here on her way from Malbourne, to take in puseongers, and a limited quantity of cargo. She is appointed to leave Sydney on SATURDAY, the 22nd August, and will be bethed at Macmanara's Wharf, Windmill-street.

The cabin accommodation is unsurphased by any resed in the colonies, and the steerage is capacious and well swellated.

vanisated.

Saloon £12
Steerage £5
Intending shippers and passengers are requested to make early application to and SPENCE, 17, Church-hill. THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Wednesday afterneon, at 4.30. Fares: Saloon, £6; cabin, £3; steer-

ace, £10 M. IVER.—Comanbara, to-night, Friday, at 11; and Cellaroy, Monday morning, at 7.

CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Monday morn-

10 CLARENCE TOWN,—Collaroy, Monday morning, at 7.
10 PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy, on Monday morning.
10 BRISEAYE,—Lady Young, this afternoon, Friday, at 5; and City of Britanne, Tuesday, at 5; pm.
10 MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha (for passengers only, if sufficient inducement offer), Tuesday afternoon, at 5; and Black Swan, about Saturday, 29th instant.
10 ROCK HAMPTON.—Balcluths, Tuesday, at 5 p.m.
10 BROAD BOUND and Pföffeer River.—Balcluths will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tionnee.

Tinence.
To CLEVELAND BAY, via Glasticone and Port Deniton.—Boomerang, 48 hours after arrival.
FROM ERISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at
Maryborough and Glastione.—Leicharlt, about Tuesden Walk instant.

Maryborough and Gladakone.—Leicharlt, about Tuesday, 25th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the three ports.

Notance received for the state of transmission to any of the three ports.

NOTICE.—Return ticket issued to the Hunter River for one week at a fare and a half.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO. —For RICHMOND RIVER, Via NEWCASTLE. — The PLATYPUS, TO-MISST, at 16 o'cleck, taking cargo to Ballina caly, W. WILLIAMS, Scoretary. H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER.

-TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at

To-Morrow (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF the MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTILE.

Goods received for Paterson on MONDAY.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—CITY OF HOBART.

Monday, 24th inst., 5 pm. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.

TOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY. — For London, the renowned clipper ship AUSTRALIAN, 816 tuns register, J. H. Vollar, commander, has the whole of her dead weight and a large portion of her wool et board.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the unrivalled secondodation of this fine ship.

A few passengers can be taken in the third cabin at mederate rates.

A few passengers can be taken in the third cabin at mederate rates.

For terms of freight or passage apply to WILLIS, BERRY, and LLOYD, Pitte-street; or YOUNG and LARK, George and Margaret streets.

Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

FOR RATHNAVER.

This fine ship will be dispatched as above on the 20th Sentenber. Wool received at Flood's Stores.

For freight or passage, having aplendid accommodation, apply on board, to Captain DONALD; or to GILCRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.—The Al clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 918 tons register, Andrew Latto, constantly, thaving the whole of her dead weight and a constitution portion of her wool engaged, will have quick figure.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTE-FIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

LOSEPH, and CO.

FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA, AND FROM THE GULF TO LONDON VIA JAVA. The Al fast sailing barque XULLA, 526 tone, G. Ward, commander, will be dispatched for Sweer's Island, Gulf of capetatria, on TUESDAY, lat of September, taking ago at moderate rates,

The Xulia will load wool and other produce at Sweer's listed for London via Java, and will meet with prompt dispatch.

The Rulia will load wool and other produce at Sweer's listed for London via Java, and will meet with prompt dispatch.

lained for London via Java, and will meet with prompensation.

The steamer Pioneer is now running regularly between fuser's Island and the townships on the various rivers of the stainland, and a hulk is moored at Sweer's Island for the convenience of receiving and pressing wood.

Rates of freight per Xulia to London:—

Wood, greasy, 11d per lb.

Ditto, washed, 2d ditto

Ditto, washed, 2d ditto

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

NOR HONGKONG.—27 The A1 clipper ship MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, 1000 tons, being under charter, will have immediate dispatch.

This vessel has splendid accommodation for both CABIN and STEERAGE PASSENGERS, and has also room for light FREIGHT.

For all particulars apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers. POR HONGKONG.— The Al clipper ship goldben HORN, 1150 tons register, I. P. Rice, camaader, will be dispatched about 30th instant. Has sleadid accommodation for passengers (of which only a laintd number will be taken) and light freight. For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SAR FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel fitted expressly for passengers will lave this port direct for San Francisco, about the later and of each month. Parties intending to amigrate by teoking through this Office, can obtain every information relative to the newly discovered Gold and Silver Nine, Labour on the Pacific Railway, best mode of taking neary, and general information respecting the country. Since the first discovery of gold California was never in a mess prospecuse condition. To secure passages early application is necessary to

usion is necessary to
H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street, Sydney. MOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The magnificent Al Abricen chipper ship ALEXANDER DUTHIE, 189 tens register, Alexander Douglas, commander, will be used to sea staylight an SATURDAY, 22nd August. Has room for a few second-class passengers. Apply on board, or to GILCHRIST WATT, and CO., 18316.

POR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The Al American clippes-harque PENANG, 809 tons, P. White, commander, will positively sail on SATURDAY, the 22nd matant. All passengers must be on board by 10 forences, one second cabin and two intermediate berths wount. Application must be made this day, to H. H. HALL, 21, 18682-4fred.

SHIT ADVERTISEMENTS. LLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 8.
WOLLONGONG.—Hislong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 8.
KIAMA.—Hislong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SEOALHAVEN.—Hislong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Hislong, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hislong, TUESDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 28th instant.

MORUYA.—Kiama, PRIDAY, 28th instant.

TEAM TO PARRAMATTA
AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARRS.
FROM PATENT BLIF WHARF, SYDNEY,
at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.—1, 3, and 6, p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA, 6.98, 8.56, 11 a.m.—1, 3, 5 p.m.,
calling at COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL,
GLADESVILLE, RYDE, PENNANT HILLS,
&c., as per Time Table at each wharf.
To Tarban and back only at 4.15, and to Ryde at 6 p.m.
Fares: Cabis, 1s; steerage, 9d; chidnen (return ticket) 6d.

C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

27 FAM TO WATSON'S BAY, — The steamer

YSABEL daily.—From Circular Quay, 7,15, 16,16,

5,16. Woolloomooloo, 10,30, 2,30. Watson's Bay,

8,30, 11,30, 4, 6. Cabin-return, is ; children, 65 FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The PENANG has two forfetted intermediate Berths, which will be disposed of at a reduction. Apply at once, as she sails on Saturday. H. H. HALL, 21, Bridge-street. H. H. HALL, 21, Bridge-street.

TOR FRIENDLY and NAVIGATORS ISLANDS.—
The clipper barque ROTUMAH, W. H. Robertson, commander, will have immediate disputeh. For freight or passage apply on board, Smith's Wharf; or M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

Smith, and Co.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—FIRST
VESSEL for AUCKLAND.— The favourite regular trader KATE, W. Cooper, commander, is now FAST LOADING, and being under engagement, will have immediate dispatch.

The attantion of passengers is also directed to the spacious accommodations both in SALOON and STEER-AGE of this vessel.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

LADLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

PARST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The Al clipper schooner HARRIET KING, M'Donald, master, is now receiving cargo at Grafton Wharf, and is guaranteed to be THF FIRST VESSEL AWAY. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements for freight at once, as the vessel is fast filling up.

Passengers are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this vessel in cabin and steerage.

For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board; or to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 324, George-street.

TOR WELLINGTON direct.—The regular trader FANNY FISHER, J. B. Thompson, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, is now receiving same, and will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICK-INSON and CO., Charlotte-place; or Captain, on board, Grafton Wharf.

UNEDIN.—Clipper schooner LUCY AND ADELAIDE. For freight apply C. B. BOND, Sussex-st.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—First and Only Vess st.—Clipper schooner ROYAL DUKE, 170 tons, having the larger portion of her cargo engaged, will said on TUES-DAY text. For freight or passage (for which immediate application is necessary) apply to ROBERT CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

DOSITIVELY THE FIRST VESSEL FOR BOCK-HAMPTON AND PORT MACK AY.—The favourite regular trader SARAH PILE, Yull, master, is now loading at Grafton Wharf, and guaranteed to be first vessel with the control of the control away.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to JOHN
BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR ERISBANE.—The RESTLESS, Curphey master, clears TO-MORROW. John Black and Co FOR NANBUCCRA RIVER.—Schooner Matilda In a few days. Apply to H. Lawson, Market Wharf.

GERRINGONG.—Agenoria, on Saturday, at noen, from Culedonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent. RICHMOND RIVER.—First vessel away.—The OC-TOROON. Freight apply Roddam and Blair's Wf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—The regular trader UN-DAUNTED sails 24 hours after arrival, Will be the first vessel away. Carps received for all parts of River, at W. SHORT'S Stores, Victoria Wharf.

THE Ketch DAUNTLESS, for SHOALHAVEN,
BOLONG, and TERARA; to sail first fair wind.
Apply on board, Market Wharf. PARQUE LEONIDE.—All ACCOUNTS and claim against the above-named vessel must be rendered iduplicate by noon on FRIDAY, 21st instant, to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agenus.

Nor SALE, the barque SYRINGA, 455 tons register, built in 1866, coppered, and classed A1 at Lloyd's for seven years from March 1865. Carries about 700 tons dead weight on a draught of 14 feet, and shifts without ballast.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect this desirable little vessel at Circular Quay, where she is now discharging her inward cargo.

her inward cargo.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

KRIFF FOR SALE, nearly new, 18 feet long. Apply
Steam Ferry Office, Crook's Ferry, Balmain.

TO SHIPPERS to MARYBOROUGH, or the
THAMES, Auckland.—The salvertiser offers to take
personal obarge, and dispose of any special shipment of
goods to either above ports. He well knows the work, and
can give all requisite references. Apply till Monday, to
Supercarge, Herald Office.

WANTED, a VESSEL, to load coal, Newcastle for
Brisbane. Barker and Co.

Brisbane. Barker and Co.

DOROUGH OF REDFERN.—Election of three herely given, that at moon, on THURSDAY, the 3rd September next, a MERTING of Electors will be hald in the Council Chamber, George-atreet, for the nowinstaton and election of three Aldermen for the newly-created Beinore Ward, embracing the portion of the municipality bounded on the east by the west side of Castleraged-street; on the north by Cleveland-street; on the west by the east side of Bullanaming-atreet; and on the south by the southern boundary of the Borough.

The municipal roll, containing the names of the electors entitled to vote for the south.

PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION—
MEETING, This Evening, Schoolroom, Bathurst street, at 7.30. Gentlemen wishing to join can apply Secretary for proposition without personal attendance.
GEORGE LEA WILSON, Socretary, 143, Pitt-street

GEORGE LEA WILSON, Secretary, 140, Photoscope TARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.—A MEETING of the Sharsholders will be held THIS DAY, at 7.30, at the Temperance Hall, to adopt Rules and consider other business. The Secretary will attend helf an hour before meeting to recoive names of intending shareholders, allowing such as take up shares to participate in the business of the evening.

H. W. FOSTER, See, protein.

A USTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—NEW SHAHES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the samual general meeting of this company, held this day, it was resolved:—

1. That such proprietors as have not taken up the shares allotted to them by a resolution passed at the special general meeting held on the 8th April last, and confirmed at the special general meeting held on the 2nd of that month, be allowed to do so, provided they pay up the first and secand instalments of One Pound per share such, on or before the lat day of October next; but that all right to shares not so taken up within the period now allowed shall be absolutely forifeited.

2. That on shares taken up in pursuance of the form.

lutely forfeited.

2. That on shares taken up in pursuance of the foregoing resolution no dividend shall be allowed for the current half-year.

The instalments above referred to are to be paid at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney.

R. MANSFIELD, Socretary.

19th August, 1868.

19th August, 1868.

H. R. N. S. N. CO. — NOTICE TO SHARE.

HOLDERS.—The BALANCE-SHEET for the half-year ended 31st July, 1868, is now ready for inspection at the Sydney and Morpoth Offices. Shareholders desirous of attending the Annual General Meeting can obtain free tickets from the undersigned for the passace from Sydney to the Hunter and back for the strunklip Morpeth, leaving Sydney at 11 p.m. on Wednesday, 28th, and the Hunter on Iriday morning, 28th instant.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

Offices, fost of Market-street. Sydney, 20th August.

M ASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, 390, E.C.—An Emergency Meeting THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S HIGHLAND BRIGADE,
No. 2 COMPANY will assemble for DRILL, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the Volunteer Brigade Office, HYDE PARK, at 7.30 p.m. SHARP. PRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR. MR. JOHN DILLON, last heard of near Bowenfula, communicate with BURGIS and WHITLEY, Tailors, 257, Pitt-street.

The Tressury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th August, 1963.
THE attention of Collectors of Public Revenues in
directed to the Tressury NOTICE of the 5th instant,
which is republished for general information. HENRY LANE,

[Treasury Notice above referred to.]

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 5th August, 1856.

The Colonial Treasurer directs it to be notified, for general information, that, until the necessary arrangements have been completed for the distribution of the Imperial bronze coinage, the copper tokens, now in circulation, will be taken in the ordinary transaction of business, by all the Public Departments.

HENRY LANE.

Boyal Mint, Sydney, 20th August, 1868,

BRONZE COINAGE.—With reference to the Mist
notice issued on the 13th instant, the new bronze
coinage not having yet arrived, his Excellency the Governmer
directs that notice to be withdrawn. A fresh notice will be
issued on the arrival of the coin.

C. ELOUIS, Acting Doputy Master,

M. FREDERICK LEE, Broker, Sydney.—Sin,—alled to a libelious publication concerning him, which has been given to understand has been signed, printed, and most assiduously published by you, he has instructed us to commence an action against you, to obtain refress for the malicious injury thus done him.

We have, however, to inform you that if, upon consideration, you regret having so acted, and are willing at once to make all reparation in your power for the wrong you have done him, and will at once retract the attements put forth in such libel, and the insinuation therein contained, and will also make a full apology for having so wronged him, we shall be glad to submit your wishes to Mr. Fairfax for his consideration and instructions. If, on the other hand, you are not willing so to do, we have to request that you will furnish us with the name of some solicitor who will accept service on your behalf of process at law.

We are, Sir, your obedicat servants.

No. 142, Pitt-street, Sydney, Ith August, 1868.

Gentlemen,—In reply to yours of the 17th instant, which is coushed in very ambiguous language, I beg to any that I am at a loss to conceive in what the alleged "libel" consists; if, however, you consider that there be any improper "insinuation," as I understand you to imply, against the character of Mr. Fairfax, I at once admit unreservedly, that I never intended anything in the least derogatery to his private character; my only object was to rescue the memory of the late Dr. Bland from unmerited obloquy, and to express my sentiments on a great public question, viz., the right of a journalist to refuse a reply to an attack made in his paper, when such reply was unobjectionable in its tone, and was coupled with an offer to pay for the cest of inserting; as you appear to assume.

I am struck madicious injury," as you appear to assume.
I can struct this will be all that any reasonable person an expect from me in explanation, and if you accept it you are at liberty to make whatever use you may please of this communication. If otherwise, it is only to be confidered as the usual communication from an adversary to the opposite attorney.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours obediently,
FREDERICK LEE.

Mosers. Want, Son, and Johnson.

Mesers. Want, Son, and Johnson.

NO. 1 CO. S.B.V.B.—COOPER CUP, 2nd and 3rd class, TO-MORROW, at half-past 2 o'clock. NO. 2 BATTERY. PARADE and March-out 3 p.m., SATURDAY, 22nd; full dress, with carbines. Band to attend. W. DRANE, Lieut. Commanding.

W. DEANE, Lieut. Commanding.

N. O. 4 BATTERY.—A Special General MEETING will be held at the Volunteer Brigade Office, at 730 p.m., on WEDNESDAY next, 29th instant, for business of importance.

V. COOPER, Lieutenant.

Volunteer FORCE.—MUSRETRY INSTRUCTION.—Target PRACTICE for Recruits, Volunteer Artillery, at 2.30 p.m., at Volunteer Rife Range, on SATURDAY next. Squads to be formed at 2.15 p.m.

By command, &c.,

THOS. BAYNES, Captain, Brigade Adjutant.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

A BRANCH of this Bank was opened at Newcastle, on MONDAY last, the 20th instant, for the transaction of all usual banking business, under the management of Mr. Charles Sweetland.

Charles Sweetland.

8ydney, 22nd July, 1868.

T. A. DIBBS, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

During the Alterations in the Bank Premises in Pittstreet, the business will be conducted in the Private Dwelling-house in O'Connell-street.

8ydney, 23rd April, 1868.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTKREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current

By order of the Board, J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

SAVINGS BANK.—A Branch of this Bank is now OPEN at No. 506, George-street South, two doors from Christ Church.

G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

NOTICE.—I have, THIS DAY, appointed Mr. E. S. CHESTER, AGENT, for the Anvil Creek Culliary, WILLIAM FARTHING, Proprietor.

Anvil Creek, August 8th, 1868.

NOTICE.—ANVIL CREEK COALS.—The undersigned, having been appointed AGENT for the Anvil Creek Colliery, is now prepared to SUPPLY the above celebrated COALS at 16a. per ton, cash.

ERNEST S. CHESTER, Scott-street.

Newcastle, August 8th, 1868.

NOTICE.—I am NOT the JAMES MARSHALL mentioned in the Water Police list of the 19th instant, fined 10s for drunksmisses in Dowling-street.

JAMES MARSHALL, Grocer, Dowling-street.

NOTICE, to the Inhabitants of Parramatia-street.— The undersigned intends opening the Shop at the corner of Parramatia and Harris streets, on SATURDAY, 29th, as his Sixth Branch Shop. C. KIDMAN.

O'ICE.—All parties having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN of Sydney, freeholder, deceased, are requested to forwar accounts thereof to the office of Mesure HOLDSWORTI and BROWN, at 69, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

YDNEY INFIRMARY.—The Directors acknowledge with thanks, the reception from Miss BLYTH, per Mr. Alfred Roberts, of several PICTURES for the Children's Ward of this Institution.

JOHN E. MANNING, Joint Hon. M. H. STEPHEN, Secretaries.

M. H. STEPHEN,) Secretaries.

To MESSES. REAPHEAL and ARUNDEL Circus Proprietors, Liver, ool.

Take NOTICE, that I will cause your Circus Apparatus now in my possession to be sold within fourteen days from this dete, unless you pay me the amount due to me for earting your circus from the Zigzag to One Tree Hill.

August 17, 1868.

OCKY POINT TOLLGATE.—TENDERS for the LEASE of the ROCKY POINT TOLLGATE, to collect tolls for the period of twelve months, from the leady of September next, in accordance with the Act 4t Virturia, No. 12, will be received by the Traisees up to MONDAY, the 24th. The rent to be paid monthly is advance. A bond in double the amount of the rent will be required for the due fulfilment of the lessee's angagement executed by himself and two responsible surveites. Tenders to be addressed, "Trustees of Rocky Point Road, Kogaran Post-office." The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

JOHN B. CARROLL, Hon. Secretary.

JOHN B. CARROLL, Hon. Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until
FRIDAY. the 28th August, for the erection of a
COTTAGE at Snail's Bay. Plans and particulars, where
F. H. REUSS, Architect, 134, Pitt-street, 8; dray.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received an
August 31st for the Brection of a HOSPITAL in
connection with the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children.

dren.
Masonry may be tendered for soparately.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr.
THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-dumbers.

lat—Excavation, drahage, masonry, and infelreces, in one sum.

2nd—Carpenters, joiners' work, and all finishing trades, in one sum.

3rd—Or the whole of the works in one sum.

Flans and specifications may be seen on application to lir. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before noon of FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on August 31st for the Erection of a Superintendent's RESIDENCE; in connection with the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick.

Masonry may be tendered for separately.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr.

THOMAS ROWB, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers

TO GLAZIERS,—TENDERS are required on 26th instant for the Glazing of St. Joseph's Church, New

Particulars at the Offices of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers. CARD.-Mr. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip

A street.

A CARD.—Mr. TRAFFORD, Surgeon Dentist, 126, Castlereagh-street, 2 doors from Hunter-street.

A MERICAN MONEY of every description bought and sold, Claims or Debts collected, and remittances made to any part of the United States. All kinds of goods indented on application to

H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul,
21, Bridge-street.

21, Bridge-street.

A RTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist, continues to supply artificial test (without pain), resembling nature so as to defy detection be closest observer. Tech extracted. Charges moderate the Charges was to be conserved the closest observer. Tech extracted. Charges moderate the contract of the contr A District the address - 23, Hunter-street, first floor,

A LTERATION OF TIME . - POULTEY DINNER.

- At the request of several gentlemen, Dinner will
be on the table at 1 o clock sharp.

To DAY.

Roast turkey and sausages

Beiled ditto, roast ducks

Rosst sucking pip and apple sauce
Rosst sucking pip and apple sauce
Rosst sucking pip and apple sauce
Rosst tamb and rosst beef, leg mutton and caper sauce
Pastry, &c., &c., with a glass of Marrian's alc, ls. 6d.
JOHN JACOBS, Post Office Table d'Hoté.

CORNS, Busions, and Defective Naits cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-Chiropodist, 16, O'Connell-st DR. LOCKE, late Staff Assistant-Surgeon H.M. Royal
Navy. Consultation hours, before 10, after 6 p.m.

SANDERS and CO. are making a shipment of
parcels per clipper ship Australian, for the United
Kingdom. Small parcels 1s. Please send in parcels at

E. SANDERS and CO. forward all kinds of goods to Randwick, Waverley, Double Bay, Balmain, Bur wood, Ashfield, Newtows, and the surrounding districts daily. Furniture removed.

E. SANDERS and CO., Sydney Parcel Delivery,
Central Office, Barrack-street.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. BMANUELand SON,
Dentists.—Artificial teeth on gold and vulcanite.
Teeth stopped with gold cement. Children's teeth regulated. Opposite M'Grath and Punch's Hotel, Pitt-street. COOLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-stree Branch : ffices—Mittagong and Mount Victoria. JAMES ANDERSON, Marine, Fire and Life, Insurance Agent. Office, Mort's-passage, Goorge-street.

JAMES ANDERSON, Marine, Fire and Life, Insurance Agent. Office, Mort's-passage, Goorge-street.

JAMAICA DINING ROOMS, 74, King-street West, opp. Uhde, butcher. Board and residence, private table.

WOOD, Bootmaker, of Market-street, REMOVED to No. 20, Hunter-street.

MRS. BRADFORD, Registry Office, 138, Woodloomcoloo-street, opposite St. Kilda House.

REMOVAL.—BOYER, MARTINEAU, and FOUR-Gorge-street to Victoria Lodge, Miller's Point.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pittlester, Liberal elvances made on properties for sale, Mortgages negotiated.

Mortgages negotiated.

S. F. WALKER, General Merchant and Commission

Agent, Cleveland Bay, Queensland.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—The Cafe and Luncheon

Room open to the public. Luncheon from 12 to o clock. W. JOHN O'BRIEN.

PIDGEON, Galvanised Iron, Zine, and Tioplat Worker, Plumber. Macquarie-st. 8., nr. Goulburn-st WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants Darling Harbour Steam Sawmills, Bathurst-st. CARTES-DE-VISITE, Sa per dozen for cast CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-et.

SOLAR ECLIPSE,—VIEWS from the commencement until sunset, is upwards, at T. S. Glaister's. 253, Pitt-s CITY BANK
Bank New Zealand
Peak Downs Copper
and other Shares for SALE.
W. T. MUSTON and CO., Brokers, Bell's-chambers.

173, Pitt-street.

OANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual
Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY
upon the security of first-class fresholds, on ordinary fixed
mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, vis.—
Instalments required to repay £100 with interest.
In Years. Half-wayth. Quarterly.

In Years. Half-yearly. Quarterly. Montaly. £27 4 6 £13 10 1 18 15 4 9 6 3 14 10 11 7 4 5 12 0 6 5 19 8 10 6 11 5 2 9 9 3 2 4 10 11

By order of the Board, ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,

Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1868. MONEY to LEND, on mortgage.

SHARES for SALE. -A. S. N. Co., City Bank, Join Stock Bank, and Peak Downs. FATTORINI and CO £500, AND other TRUST MONEYS, to LEND

£2000 SYDNEY CORPORATION 6 per cent return £5 13s per cent per annum.

Sales and Furchases effected generally in Stocks and A. H. RICHARDSON, 277, George-street.

£6000 TO £100 to LEND on approved securities, at moderate interest.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitters £30 WANTED, a liberal bonus given. Apply Roy HERALD Office.

£5000 WANTED, on Mortgage of City Freehold Property. G. L. WILSON, 143, Pitt-st. FOUND, a DINGY. Owner can have it by paying expenses. Miller's Wharf. OST, in Goulburn-street, a bunch of KEYS. Roward at 111, Goulburn-street East.

OST, in the Domain, a black and tan TERRIER
DOG. A reward on bringing it to Mr. D.
MITCHELL, 426, George-street.

OST, on the 18th, at Peteraham, a Silky-haired Yellow Scotch TERRIER SLUT, ears cropped, eyes very large, answers to the name of "Beauty." Finder, on bringing her to Mr. BERTHON'S, Kurkallah, Norwood, or Mr. M'CALL'S, Saddler, Hunter-street, will be rewarded.

I OST, on Tuesday night, a BAY GELDING, branded JM over JB over 5 mar shoulder, GS off shoulder. Any person returning it to Martyn's Horse Bazaar will be rewarded. PIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost Gold STUD with emerald. T. JONES, Jeweller, George-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Strayed from an place, on Monday last, two White GOATS; on apringing; strap round one of their necks, rope round the other; about 15 months old. Anyone dotaining them after this will be prosecuted according to law.

THOMAS CARDWELL STRAYED into my yard, a PONY. Owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply to Mr. FOSTER,

WOOL STORES—Circular Quay. SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham. OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

I OUSEHOLD FURNITURE PURCHASED, in one lot, for CASH, or SOLD by AUCTION, at the Regular MONDAY'S Sale.
Out-door Sales conducted upon liberal terms.
Account Sales promptly rendered.
Soles stlended, and purchases made upon commission, by J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, 307 and 309, Pitt-street, near Tattersall's.

H OUSEKEEPERS studying economy should purchase their Groceries at Tighe's, 617, George-st., Haymarket R s. TIGHE is selling new Figs, 8d per lb., or 7d by box; Currants, 4d; Raisins, 8d; new Apples, 6d; best Flour, 16s per 100 lb.; Sperm Candles, 10id by the box.

RECEIVED this morning, choice brand Camden roll Butter, Is per lb. R. S. TIGHE, 617, George-st.

B Admiral PINZON'S CELEBRATED SHERRY. BENNETT, BROTHERS, is the only firm in New South Wales authorised to use the Admiral's scal, without which the genuine article cannot be obtained. PACKED for the COUNTRY in 1, 2, and 3 DOZEN CASES.

ERNETT, BROTHERS, 482, George-street.

XXERACT OF MEAT.—Prepared according to Baron
Liebig's process, Clarence River, New South Wales.

The undersigned being appointed Agent for Sydney, has just received a supply of the Extract, in tims of all sizes.

W. LARMER, Sole Agent, near the Bank of New South Wales.

M ELBOURNE MOULDS. Pancy Biscuits, and French Confectionery. W. H. ABIELL, I.I. King-st.

O TARD'S BRANDY, in case, for SALE, by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

PRIME KENT HOPS, 1867, for SALE by the undersigned.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street. SEED POTATOES, on SALE. Hilton Browne and Co.'s Seed Stores, 239, Pitt-street (down gateway).

L O U R A N D W H E A T. The undersigned, as agents for South Australian millers and others, have constantly in stock all the leading brands of ADELAIDE TOWN MILLS FLOUR,

ADELAIDE TOWN MILLS FLOUR

ADELAIDE COUNTRY MILLS FLOUR
in the various qualities of SUPERFINE, FINE,
HOUSEHOLD, and SECONDS.

BATHURST FLOUR.

Also,

ADELAIDE WHEAT
LAUNCESTON WHEAT.

Offices—Fitt-street North, Sydney.

PINE FLOUR, 18s; seconds, 16s; maize meal, 7s—per
100 lbs. PEMELL'S Mill, Parramatia-st., Sydney.

HABT'S and DUNN'S superfine silk-dressed Adelaide FLOUR. HAWKINS, Struth's Wharf, King-st. JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; klin-dried, Jorn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

VINEGAR in casks and cases, Soap Powders. D. J.
MONK, Wattle and Abercrombie sta., Chippendale.

60,000 LAKE SHINGLES, 24s per 1000, Union 400,000 FRET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and aloar Pina. BOLFR, Circular Quay, 500,000 PERT Colonial Hardwood, Cedar Shingles. BOLFE, Circular Quay.

200,000 FRET Oregon, Maryborough, and colonial pine G. and T. flooring.
GOODLET and SMITH. DOORS, Sashes, casements, mouldings, &c., on hand and order. Goodlet and Smith, Victoria Saw Mills. SEASONED CEDAR—a large quantity, hand cut, at mill prices. Beaumont and Waller, Botany Reed. COALS, Newcastie, Anvil Creek; Wood, Charcoal, Breese, Coke, Patent Fuel. ELLIOTT & CO., Woolloomosloo.

E. CURTISS, 344, George-street, Wholesale and Retail of the Law, Glass, and Paperhanging Warehouse.

CURTISS, 344, George-street,—PAPERHANGINGS, 34d per roll, by the case. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.—PAINT OILS, 5s per gallon, by the single gallon, for cash.

CURTISS, 344, George-street.—KEROSENE, 2s per gallon, by the single gallon, cash. Lamps, &c.

E. CURTISS feels confident that one trial will prove FOR SALE, by the undersigned, finest Pulveris BONE DUST, £4 10s per ton; bags, 1s each, SAMUEL PRIESTLY, Agent, 139, Sussex-street.

SAMUEL PRIESTLY, Agent, 139, Suasex-street.

X LATE ARRIVALLE
St. L. coil chain proved; bullock and trace chains
Stel—octagon, square, blister and spring
Horse shoes; wrought, cut and wire nadis
cart-boxes, break acrews; wheels, barrow and truck
Camp ovens, iron pots, furnace pans
Gas pipe—black and galvanized
Jrun—bar, sheet, and hoop
Register and half-register staves.
JOHN KERP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-atreet.

Thouses, 3 and 5 horse-power, a cond-hand, for SALE, upright boilers. Mr. Wilson, Bligh-street.

FOR SALE, a DERRICK CRANE. Apply to JOHN JENNINGS, Redfern Receiving House. OR SALE. — FENCING WIRE, best annealed drawn, Ryland's, Johnson and Nephew's, and other, Nos. 10, 11, and 12; also, screws, &c., for fitting same. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SODAWATER BOTTLES.—The undersigned have on hand sufficient stocks of the best English Sodawater Bettles to enable them to execute all orders for the ensuing season, at a greatly reduced price.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

EXHIBITION Leather Boxes, Ladies' and Gentle-men's Begs and Purses, Wallets, Cigar Cases, the Travelling Companions, at LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar, George-st., opp. the Markets. ZOETROPE, or "Wheel of Life," for SALE, at Cunninghame's, printer, 184, Pitt-st., op. Moffitt's. FOR SALE, at J. C. MOLLOY'S, Bathurst-street, few serviceable Silver Lever WATCHES, suitable for working men. Prices mederate.

FOR SALE (through great distress from affliction), a large collection of the beautiful Marine ALG.E, thoroughly preserved, and collected on the coasts of Australia and New Zealand, during the last 17 years. Can the seen at No. 477, corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets.

Two Bakers' TROUGHS, with Bakehouse Utensils, for SALE. Apply 74, Athlone-pl., op. Smith's Church.

CAMDEN PARK WINES.—These celebrated wines are butled at the Canden Park Cellars, and bearing Mesars. Macarthur's Seal, their purity and excellence may be relied upon.

PEATE and HARCOURT.

W HITEHEAD and CO.'S Concentrated ESSENCE OF BEEP.
Prize Medal—Intercolonial Exhibition Melbourne, 1867
Prize Medal—Paris Exhibition, 1867.
A trial of this invaluable article will preve its great superiority, both as regards its nutritious qualities and excellence of flavour.
PEATE and HARCOURT, Sole Agents.

PEATE and HARCOURT, Sole Agents.

DEVENISH and CO.'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.—
Base's Ale, bottled by M. B. Forster and Sons
Guinness's, Blood's, and Machon's Stout.
PEATE and HARCOURT,
FINNIS and Fisher's Real York HAMS, North Wilts
and Cheshire Cheese, in splendid condition.
PEATE and HARCOURT, Green's and Wine
Merchants, 258, 260, and 262, George-street.

JUST ARRIVED, ax City of Hobart, Hoburt Town TRUM PETERS, PERCH, TREUVALLE, BAR-RACOUTA, and MUSSELS. Comnoisseurs of fish are invited to examine our stock. At CLARKE'S, Market-st.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection, and completion of a villa residence at Darling Point. The works may be tendered for as follows:

1st—Excavation, drainage, masonry, and brickwork, in

CATTLE SALESMEN.

THE SYDNEY MAIL, SATURDAY, 22nd August.

Nore Fighting at New Zealand AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

Gambling on the Turf and on Change Gambling on the Turf and on Change Gambling on the Turf Government.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

More Fighting at New Zealand
AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE
Gambling on the Turf and on 'Change
SPORTING GAZETTE—Turf Goasi
Hospital Requirements of Sydney
MINING GAZETTE

MINING GAZETTE
Stella* Letter on Continental Affairs
Stella* Letter on Continental Affairs
Tidal Disturbances—Solar Eclipse
Proceedings of the Church of England Synod
Manufacturing industry—Iron Trade
CHESS PLAYER—TALES—POETRY
Napoleon's Visit to Orleana—The Prince Imperial and Mis
First Sacrament—Royal Marriages at Turin and
Madrid—The King of Prussia and the German
Unity—New Delicacies for the Table—Evil of Destroying Small Birds—Julia Gauntlett's Fortune of a
Million a Minute
SHIPPING—COMMERCIAL—MARKETS.

* Copies can be had at noon this day.

CHURCHES MILITANT. See Cartoon in PUNCH,
TRIIS DAY.

THIS DAY.

Subscribers' names received by GIBBS, SHAL-LARD, and CO., General Printers, 108, Pitt-street.

DRUNK and DISORDERLY. See TO-DAY'S
FUNCH. Subscription, 6s 6d per quarter.

ATTEMS OF INTELLIGENCE. PUNCH,
THIS DAY. PUNCH'S PASTORAL, THIS DAY, GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., General Printers, 108,

Pitt-street.

SYDNEY PUNCH.—All COMMUNICATIONS for "The Editor" to be addressed to 108, Pitt-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL.— New Tales, Sketches, Illustrations, &c. No. 166. Published THIS DAY.

BAGSTER'S Presentation Polyglot BIBLES, and CHURCH SERVICES, handsomely bound in genuine Turkey morocco, circuit limp, and gilt clasp. W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer. The Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson Recreations of a Country Parson, 1st and 2nd series, 2 vols.

The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson, 1st and 2nd series, 2 vols.

Leisure Hours in Town
The Commonplace Philosopher in Town and Country Sunday Afternoons in a University City
The Critical Ressays of a Country Parson, 1mporter.

BOURNE'S Treatise on the Steam Engine in its application to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, Railways, and Agriculture, illustrated by 37 plates and 546 woolcuts, £2 12a 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

A L B U M S, SCRAP BOOKS, PORTABLE
WRITING CASES, MANIFOLD WRITERS,
all sizes.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street. BLUE Wove Bank Post, 5 quires ls, post free la 6d, W. A. COOKE, S'ationer, 570, George-street.

BEST Office Gum, and brush, 3d per bottle. W. A. COOKE, Stationer, 570, opposite the Cathedral.

DRAPER'S Paper, 9991 reams, cheap, at COOKE'S, 70, opposite the Cathedral. 250 GOOD Cream-laid ENVELOPES for Is 3d, post free Is 9d. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street. 5 QUIRES good Cream-laid NOTE PAPER 1s, post free 1s 6d. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street. INEAR NOTE, 5-quire box, assorted colours, is 6d, post free 2s. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street. R. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Fancy Stationers, 380, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

P. R. R. B. A. G. S, a large assortment, from 2 lbs. to 28 lbs.

BROWN PAPER, all sizes, very strong, from 24 lbs. to 120 lbs.

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPERS
ACCOUNT BOOKS, ENVELOPES
And STATIONERY supplied
to the Wholesale Trade by
COWAN and CO., Paper Makers, Account Book and
Stationery Manufacturers, 12, Barrack-street, Sydney. BRONZES, and LITHO VARNISH, at 20 per cent. off list prices. W. R. GULLICK and CO., 57, Pitt-st. TO PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.
In consequence of advantageous arrangements made by
our Mr. GULLICK, in England, with the celebrated

manufacturers,
Mesers. JOHN KIDD and CO., and
Mesers. G. and F. MILTHORP,
we are enabled to supply their Printing and Litho, Inks at
a reduction of

we are enabled to supply tues a reduction of TWENTY PER CENT.

from our list prices.

W. R. GULLICK and CO.,

Printers' Brokers and Wholesale Stationers,

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Bags, &c.,

57, Pitt-street.

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Bags, &c.,

57, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE. 2 pairs Silver Pheaseant FOWLS. 49,
Botany Road, Chippendale.

Oatmers and Pearl Barley, prime samples, now
Indising ex Catherine Agnes. C. B. Bond, Bussex-st,
CIRCULAR HEAD POTATOES, prime sample, ex
Dandenong. C. B. BOND, Sunsex-street.

UILFOYLE AND SON, Exotic Nursery, Double
Bay, Sydney.—ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLOWERING SHRUBS, CLIMBERB, BULBS, FRUIT
TREES, &c., &c., supplied in any quantity, well established
in pots. SERDS, native and others, in great varioty. All
charges strictly moderate. The most careful attention paid
to the packing of country orders. NEW and RARE
PLANTS packed in Wardian cases for all parts of the
world. Camellias, Roses, Azaloss, Fuchsias, &c., &c., all
sizes and prices. N.B.—An inspection of the Nursery is
capacially invited.

FOR SALE, a desirable HOMESTEAD, within a short
distance of Canterbury, and about three and a half
miles from Ashfeld Station. The property consists of a
well built dwelling, eight rooms, and all requisite out
offices, 221 acres of land, 10 of which are under cultivation,
the remainder lightly timhered grasing land. Apply to the
proprietor, HENRY HORNER, on the property of Kingsgrove; or to THOMAS BUCKLAND, Raq., Waterloo
Stores, George-street.

C30. HAPPY VALLEY, BALMAIN.—30 feet street; 30 feet by 98 feet, more or less, fronting Palmerstreet; 30 feet by 90 feet lots, £26, long credit. Apply L LEWIS, Kent Hotel, opposite.

FOR SALE, MILK WALK, Horse, Cart, Cows, &c. J. LITTLE, Church-street, Paddington. T. LITTLE, Church-street, Paddingten.

DYRMONT STEAM BONE and SAW MILLS,
Christic's Wharf, Darling Harbour.—For SALE, by
private contract, the above well-known Property and Wharf,
comprising a complete imported bone-crualning mill, with
plant; powerful engine and machinery, capable of crualning
30 tons weekly; a complete steam saw mill, and the lease
of the whole of Major Christic's valuable wharf, Darling
Harbour. A half-interest, if desired, would be retained by
the proprietor, who has profitably worked the property for
the last five years, and whose only object in realising is to
relieve himself from the duties of management. For full
particulars apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pittstreet, Sydney.

street, 8ydney.

NUGGETTY buy Horse, 5 years old, new Spring-cart and new Harness, £23 lot. GIBSON and CO.

UPSTANDING grey phaeton HORSE, £18.
Handsome bay carriage or dogeart HORSE, £21.
Pair first-class COBs, a good match, £25 pair.

GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

CARRIER'S WAGGON, in therough good order, carry 4 ton, price £18, cost £55. GIBSON and CO. POWERFUL bay phaeton or buggy HORSE, thoroughly sound and docile, £15. Gibson and Co. Thoroughly sound and docite, £18. Gibson and Co.

NOUR-SPRING Gig and Harness, £12 lot. Firstrate 3-spring Dogcart, £18. GIBSON and CO.

NOR SALE, "THE COUNT," a magnificent chesnut
gelding, rising 5 years old, 154 hands, one of the
most fashionable hacks in Sydney; pirce 25 guineass. On
view at GIBSON and CO.'S Repository, 232, Pitt-street. FOR SALE, a first-class Buggy, Dogoart, or Saddle HORSE, bay, with black points; price Twenty Guineas. Mr. MANNING, corner of Palmer and Wool-locancoloo streets.

NOR SALE, a superior COW, just calved. J. H. MILLER, Potersham. POR SALE, a well-known PONY, kind in any work; fast trotter. 108, Cumberland-street.

A GGONETTE.—The undersigned has for SALE. a very clegant WAGGONETTE, with pole and shafts complete, and reversible seats so as to form a DRIVING PHAETON if required. Was built to order by Messra. Ivall and Large, jof Mount-street, Grosvonor-square, Lendon, in their newset style, and of the very best material. Is quite new, and for asle merely because the owner has no use for it. BUCHAN THOMSON.

and since incumbent upon a clergyman who received remuneration for it.

RETURN.

The Registrar laid upon the table a return (required on motion of Mr. Russell) of the principal contributors to the Cathedral.

APPLICATION OF CONSTITUTION.

In answer to a question by Mr. Willis, "Can the 16th clause of the Constitution be applied to parishes within the Diocese of Sydney," the CHANCELLOR replied that it could not be so applied.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT.

The Rev. H. A. PALMER asked, "On the death of an incumbent who has received State-aid does the Church Temporalities Act case to apply to that church of which he was incumbent."

The Character or wound to answer this gentle in the contribution of the

"deliberation only." He took exception to sending to a court of appeal a subject for "deliberation." The marriage law question was also proposed as a subject of joint reference. If there were Acts in the three discesses that diverged from each other, and it was found desirable to bring them into uniformity, it might be a subject of appeal. Then the decision of the two Houses, bishops and clergy, and laymen would be a decision from which there was no appeal, their ordinance binding every discess and Churchman throughout each discose. It was very evident to him, from what he had heard, that many members of our Synod had not clear ideas of the exact business of this Provincial Synod and its relation to the different discesses throughout Australia.

Mr. J. P. JOSEPHSON seconded the motion.

Mr. R. JOHNSON moved, as an amendment, "That all the words after the word "that" be omitted, with the view of inserting the following words: "This Synod to-morrow, immediately before going to the orders of the day, do proceed to the election of six elerical and six lay members of this Synod or represent the discesse of Sydney in the first Provincial Synod of the United Church of England and Ireland within the colony of New South Wales. That such election by ballot to be taken in the same manner as is provided by the 38th Standing Order for the election by ballot of members of a select committee." He explained that although there might be no objection to the members named, the Synod might prefer to appoint some others.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. M. METCALFE.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. M. MATCALIE.

Mr. J. F. JORPHSON thought this would tend to cast a
reflection upon all the members nominated in the original
motion—(no, no)—because it was not usual on demanding
a ballot to make any comment.

The question being put, the words were omitted, the insertion of those proposed spreed to, and the resolution, as
amended, was carried.

mence be reed a third time.

Mr. C. ROLLESTON seconded the motion.

Mr. F. DARLEY opposed the third reading of the ordinance, and after the able addresses made in support of the second reading he fielt that he should have to put forward some very good reasons for the course he was now taking. He had been accused of inconsistency, but he did not feel that the course he had pursued was inconsistent. He was an opponent of any ribunal such as was proposed being formed in this diocese, but he had felt that it would be an eact of presumption on his part to have claimed as a right that the measure should be thrown out without further consideration; and, therefore, in supporting the Rev. Mr. Palmer's smeadment as he had done, he did not think he had calabled any inconsistency. The tautu was thrown out to the clergy by one or two who had addressed the Synod, and also by the President, to the effect that the desire of the Synod, and also by the President, to the effect that the clergy had at one time expressed a great desire to have wuch an ordinance as this, and that the Synod was brought shout mainly by the great desire of the clergy had such a desire, for some years ago the law concerning the power of crown years ago the law concerning the power of recombine time, the clergy had such a desire, for some years ago the law concerning the power of crown years ago the law concerning the power of responsessed. In three cases it had been insisted by the learned advocate of the Bishop of Cape Town that the colonial bishops was unsettled, and those bishops claimed very large powers—powers ag reat at the English bishops possessed. In three cases it had been insisted by the learned advocate of the Bishop of Cape Town that the colonial bishops was unsettled, and those bishops claimed very large powers—powers agreat as the English bishops had the power of the Bishop of Cape Town that the colonial bishops was unsettled, and those bishops claimed very large govers—powers agreat as the English bishops.

both the the cottonial bishops, and the Court we now know exactly bishops that not the same powers. We now know exactly bishops that ordinance no longer existed. If a clergyman famigrated a foreirin the bishop had the power of citation, is a second to the control of the court o

tained this, the Court inquired no further. Therefore, what the court here would inquire would be, "Has the minister agreed to be bound by the decision of this tribunal?" If he had, the Court would inquire no further into the matter—would not inquire at all into the merits of the case, or the propriety of the tribunal's decision. A little further on Lord Romilly asid:—

In Long v. Bishop of Cape Town (2), the Court size inquired whether, secording to the rules and ordinances of the Caurch of England, Mr. Long had agreed to attend, and be bound by the assembly summosed by the Bishop of Cape Town, and the Court held that he had not.

Again, in page 49, the Master of the Rolls summed up his

Again, in page 49, the Master of the Rolls summed up his conclusions as follows:—

Again, in page 49, the Master of the Rolls summed up his conclusions as follows:—

The members of the Church in South Africa may create an ecclevasatioal tribunal to try ecclesiastical matters between themselves, and may agree that the decisions of such a tribunal shall be flual, whatever may be heir nature or reflect. Upon this being proved the civil tribunal would enforce such decisions against all the persons who had agreed to be members of such an association these decisions, and it would do so without inquiring into the propriety of such decisions. But such an association would be distinct from, and form ne part of, the Church of England, whether it did or did not call itself in union and full communion with the Church of England, it would strictly and property be an Episcopal Church, not of, but in *South Africa, thus it is the Episcopal Church in South Africa chose to remain part of the United Church Church of the South Africa chose to remain part of the United Church Church in South Africa chose to remain part of the United Church Caist, and when recourse is had to the civil tribunal to enforce chedience to these decisions, they must be subject to revision to the extent I have aiready pointed out as laid down by the judgment in the case of Long v. Biskop of Cape Town [1]. In one case it is one Church in all the colonies, each association being part of the parent Church of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland; in the other case they are separate and distinct Episcopal Churche, each existing separate in each rollony, and distinct no nere bound by the canons of any other Church than they would be by the canons of the Episcopal Church in Scotiand, according to their fanis estellement by the last Synod heid in Edinburgh in 1809 for that purpose, and all of them rejection, as the Church in Scotiand is compelled to do, the thirty-seventh of the Articles of the English Church, which put the Sovereign at the head of the Church. The members of the Synod might substitute the

the bill, which, in his opinion, was by it rendered so much waste paper. He had nothing further to arge in the matter. His conduct had been consistent, as he had opposed the ordinance throughout, believing the law of the colony as it now steed would be far the best. He hogged now to thank the Synod for the attention paid to his remarks, and to record his protest against the passine of the ordinance. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. Jones had no intention of disputing the law which had been laid down by his learned friend, Mr. Darley, but he must slogether dissent from the consultations at which, relying as it would appear upon those arguments, that gentleman had arrived. He fully agrees with Mr. Darley in thinking that if we set up any tribunal here that should attempt to pronounce a judgment which should seek to be absolutely final, it would assuredly lead to consequences which would eventually sever us from the Church of England. If we were to establish any such tribunal, it was quite clear to him that it would be fasted to our standing as an integral part of the Caurch of England. We might, under such circumstances, belong to a Church which might be in communion with the Church of England, but we should most certainly cesse to be members of a Church that was identical with the Church of England, but we should most certainly cesse to be members of a Church that was identical with the Church of England and Ireland. (Hear, hear.) That was all perfectly true; but there was nothing in their constitutions which denoted that they ever intended to separate themselves from the Church of England, as by law established in the mother country. On the contrary, in their constitutions which denoted that they ever intended to separate themselves from the Church of England, as by law established in the mother country. There was nothing whatever in the criticanne and other produced from the Church of England. That might be taken in pursuance of the same, from any legal right which he might be taken in our continuous and the account of t

This ordinance having previously been read a third time and passed, the President signified his assent to it.

PRESENTATION TO VACANT PARBHERS ORDINANCE.
On the motion of the DEAN, the Synod recolved itself into Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of the 'Ordinance for regulating the appointment of elergymen to the incumbency of parishes and ecclesiastical districts within the discusse of Sydney."
Clause 1. "Synod to elect Board of nominators."
Mr. M. METTALEC opposed the clause, as the other parts

of the bill he conceived provided quite sufficiently for noninators.

Mr. R. Jones was not strongly in favour of the clause, but he thought it would not have any force except the Bourd were moved by the parishioners.

Mr. J. C. RAYMOND supported the clause, believing it would be a check at all times of popular elections, and that the Board would be ready to do the duty if the parishioners neglected it.

The BISHOP of SYDNEY said this clause was inserted at his suggestion. He considered the diversity of mode of exercising patronage one of the great as fegurards of the Country and parish not having a body of men within its own limits to whom it would entrust the exercise of patronage, and not liking the Bishop (and there was plenty of cause for not liking him) would no doubt prefer to give the patronage to this Board nominated by the Synod, composed of cherymen and others intimately acquainted with the parishes of the diocese. He thought the clause a valuable one, and hoped the Synod would retain it.

quanted with the parishes of the diocese. He thought the chause a valuable one, and hoped the Synod would retain it.

The clause was agreed to.

© lause 2. "Parishes may determine in whom appointment of claryman to be veste:"

On the motion of Mr. M. H. Stephen, this clause was amended by vesting the "right of presentation" instead of the "appointment" in the Boards of Nominators, to be appointed by the parishioners and Synod, and as so amended the clause was agreed to.

Clause 3. "If right of presentation in Board of Nominators to be constituted by the parish election of non-insters to take place."

This clause was amended so as to agree with the amendments projosed by Mr. Stephen in the previous clause.

Mr. R. Jonnson moved as an amendment, in addition, that the decision of the Parish or District Board be taken by majority of votes.

Mr. W. J. Fosten proposed an amendment leaving it optional with the parishioners to elect churchwardens as members of Iccal Boards of Nominators, and making the number of nominators seven instead of four.

The proposed amendment was supported by Mr. G. H. Rowley and the Rev. H. S. King, and opposed by Missers. A. Stuart, B. Jones, J. F. Josephson, and the Rev. P. J. Smith.

Mr. W. J. Fosten considered that this was a matter of importance, and should not give up his amendment. Not only might the churchwardens not be communicants, but there might be person very worthy of respect and contidence in occlessiatical matters, but who w-ude be quite unifit for churchwardens. And yet the people would be forced to take these persons as churchwardens. This was clearly a matter that should be left in the hands of the parishouses

the likely to be a very exciting canvass where a vacancy occurred.

The sucreducent was then put and negatived, and the slame as printed was passed.

Clease 4,—"The elected nominators of the said parish or district shall continue in office until the next meeting for the election of representatives to a new Synod, and if in the meantime say vacancy or vacancies shall be caused as up at the said elected nominators by death, risignation, or absence from the colony (an absence from the colony for sla months being held to create a vacancy) the surviving or the relected nominators shall appoint some person or persons they qualified as hereinhefore mentioned to fill up such vacancy are vacancy as a surviving or the relected nominators shall appoint some person or persons they qualified as hereinhefore mentioned to fill up such vacancy shall vest in, and be exercised by, the standing committee of the Synod."

The Rev. W. Stack moved the omission of the words "an absence from the colony for aix months being held to create a vacency." He could not see the utility of such a provision, and he thought it might be productive of harm. Mr. A. STURAY said that if the words were struck out an absence from the colony for and the vacancy of the said shall the structure of the words were samply to define the period of absence. The words were taken from the Church Act. He suggested the withdrawal of the amendment.

The supendment was put and negatived, and clause 4 was then passed.

Clause 5. "In the event of a vacancy occurring in the incumbency of a perish or district which has determined that the appointment of the clergyman shall vest in the Synod Board of Nominators or of a vacancy occurring in a parish or district which has determined that the appointment of the bladop shall cause the Board of Nominators in which the specialment is vested to be informed of such vacancy and the said Board (a majority of the members of the Board being held to be the Board) shall thereupon without delay present to the lishop and the said incumben

be-that the Chairman leave the claim.

The Rev. C. F. Garanary accounted the amendment, and capressed his strong objection to the principle set forth in the proposed amendment. It was contrary to the inherent rights of the Bishop. He cited, is support of his opinion, the judgment of Lord Ellenbrough, in Boyer's case. On the motion of the Dran, the Chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

morrow. Friday, at 3 o'clock p.m.

PARRAMATTA.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

BENE VOLKENT SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Parramatta Benevolent Society was held at the School of Arts, on Wodnesday evening. Mr. T. W. Bowden, Mayor of Parramatta, precided. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were the Revs. W. J. Günther, J. B. Laughton, and S. Wilkinson, and Meesre. H. Byrnes and John Neale, J.P.'s. A letter was read from the Rev. John Fletcher, regretting his inability to attend owing to special engagements elsewhere. There was a very limited attendance, undoubtedly in consequence of the extremely inclement state of the washer. The chairman fafter a few appropriate opening remarks, called upon the secretary, Mr. J. W. Pass, to read the report for the past year, which ran as follows:

"The committee, in again presenting their sanual report of the management of this society during the past year to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding districts, face constrained to acknowledge the goodness of a Divise Frovidence in the highly satisfactory state of the institution at the present time, ancourage ing to both officers and committee, and prompting them to forthe road dition of their fellow-creatures.

"Your committee, according to their arunal custom, have, during the past year, visited all the pase is not incommitteed to acknowledge the past year, visited all the pase is not incommitteed to the condition of their fellow-creatures.

"Your committee, according to their arunal custom, have, during the past year, visited all the pase is not incommitteed to call the second of the results of the condition of the results of the results have to contend with are these of wives with young families described by their bushands, supported for; anc., in their children, The applications for assistance from this class of persons have been but too numerous during the year.

4 Your committee feet the shall that, notwithstanding the present of \$250, held of the results of a single passage, and the same amo

not few wherein prosecutions for perjury have fellowed, when women and their co-partners have coaspired to swear falsely.

Moreover, any elergymen of experience must be aware that often the mere notoriety that certain women crave after has caused them to freely speak of their intimacy with their pastor, with a notion of their intimacy with their pastor, with a notion of their pastor, and reputation of him whom they inwardly admire. And for anything that may be known to the contrary, judging by the remarks of the two Melbourne police magistrates, such may have been the original case they were commissioned to investigate, for the clergyman appears to have been an unmarried priest in sole charge.

And won an accusation of blasphemy or heresy, or any such like spiritual offences, the example of our blased Master—accused also of being "a gluttonous man and a winebibber,"—and the two false witnesses, who broke down upon a cross-examination, ought to be adequate warning to the Sydney Synod not to created any tribunal (or to recommend one to be created), wherein "witnesses" are not to be examined upon nath, with liability of bring prosecuted for perjury should any one "bear false witness against his neighbour."

To the Editor of the Herseld.

Sir.,—In reading the various reports of the recent tidal disturbances at Sydney and Newcastle, I have been struck by their resemblance, on a small scale, to the voice nic phenomenon at Stoncak, in Japan, which treatly injured, and ultimately caused the loss of the Russian frigate Dians.

During the Crimean war, that vessel had taken thelter in Japanese waters to avoid the English craisers, and was jving at anchor in Simoda Bay, on a cain day, when the vessel, without any visible cause, began to swing rapidly round, making as many as three revolutions a minute; the usually clear water became much discoloured, and the depth which had been, if remember rightly, ten fathoms, was saddenly reduced to four feet, leaving the vessel, of course, stranded. The return of the water again floated heap but she was so much strained that her crew had great trouble in keeping her affoat, and though as well repaired as circumstances would allier, meeting with bed weather in the attempt to seturn to Petropaulouski, she strained so much that she had to be run ashore to save the lives of the crew.

The similarity of incidents—the rapid circular motion of the water, the stirring up of the bottom, and the rapid rising and falling of the water quite irrespective of the ordinary tides in that case, which was undoubtedly caused by velenia action,—seems to indicate that our much amaller disturbance may have a similar origin.

W. E. K.

THE COST OF OUR SHIPS OF WAR. (From the Mechanics' Magazine.)

(From the Mechanics' Magazine.)
In our impression of March 20th last, we called
attention to the absurdity of the method of account-keeping adopted by the Admiralty, in which
immense aums of money, designated "incidental expenses" and "establishment charges,"
are charged to the cost of ships built in our
royal dockyards, whereby Government-built ships are represented as costing over fifty per cent, more than ships built in private establishments. In the one comparison we instituted between the alleged cost of the Bellerophon and the Aginceurt, we showed by figures taken from the printed official return that the former vessel built at Chatham, was charged with no less a sum than £114,424 for "incidental avenues." and "establishment charge." tal expenses" and "establishment charges." As we know that our criticisms—written, as they slways are, in a spirit of reason and fairness—have not previously been void of good results, we intend making a few additional remarks upon this important question. On reference to the return before us, printed July 22, 1867, (the latest return published,) we notice an item of £30,000 for landing, surveying, receiving, depositing, and issuing timber, for the several home and foreign dockyards. Now, the distribution of the whole of this item over the ships built and repaired does not offer grounds of fair comparison between the cost of ships built in private and 1.1 Government yards. tal expenses" and "establishment charges." As of fair comparison between the cost of ships built in private and ... Government yards. It must be apparent that the large stores of timber kept in our royal dockyards, on which this additional outlay of £30,000 is expended, is an accumulated stock, and largely in excess of the present demands of the service, whereas but very small stocks of timber are required to be kept in private yards. We cannot in justice accuse the shipbuilding officers of her Majesty's dockyards of mismanagement and want of judgment in accumulating such large stocks of timber as we appear to possess; these immense stores of timber have resulted from the desire of successive Boards of Admiralty to possess the means of greatly increaspossess the means of greatly increas-ing our navy in the event of war. There is now, in these days of iron and steel ships, no now, in these days of iron and steel ships, no necessity, if there ever was, for keeping these huge stacks of timber to perform their part in swallowing up the navy estimates; no private shipbuilder thinks of purchasing such a stock as we have stacked in our public dockyards, and it is evident that our Government-built ships have to bear a charge in this respect which private-built ships have not. The next item we notice is an aggregate amount of £56,000 for landing, surveying, receiving, depositing, and issuing is an aggregate amount of 200,000 for landing, surveying, receiving, depositing, and issuing stores for the several home and foreign yards. A large portion of this sum is expended on stores supplied for the maintenance of ships in commission and reserve, and it certainly is the reverse of all correct business views to charge reverse of an correct business views to charge sums so expended to ships repairing and build-ing. In the return before us, page 23, we find the immense sum of £409.883 ls. 1d. for establishment charges." This tremendous item is not so explicit as we could desire. It

plant ... 44,787 0 0

valuation at the end of the year . . 116,981 2 2
For difference between the rate-book
value of manufactured articles and

It is possible that this vast total may comprise charges as little connected with the actual cost of shipbuilding and repairing as with ship-wrecking. But, however this may be, it is certain that our dockyard establishments are sup-perted on a scale, and maintained in a way, which render it unreasonable to compare them which render it unreasonable to compare them with the scale and manner of private shipbuilding firms. There is an item of £7659 for shipping off timber and stores to other dockyards at home and abroad. This is a comparatively small amount, but why it should be charged to ships building and repairing at our home yards we are, as in the other cases, at a loss to divine. There is also a further sum of £8918 for the preservation and deterioration of timber and preservation and deterioration of timber and atores, the principal part of which outlay is in-eurred, we should say, from a deliberate State policy, and not from the actual requirements of

the existing dockyard works. We have quoted sufficient figures to show the gross anomalies and unintelligible arrange-ments which exist in the present system of dockyard, or, rather, Admirally account-keep-ing. We do not say, looking to all the objects of our dockyards, that the whole of these expenses are unnecessary, and, therefore, useless and wasteful; but we do say that it is out of all reason to charge these immense and various sums to shipbuilding and repairing in our royal dockyards; and it is of necessity destructive of a correct basis of comparison be-tween the cost of ships built in our public and private shipbuilding establishments. The blunder of the present system will be imme-diately seen if we imagine all shipbuilding and dockyards. This arrangement would not dis-pense with our principal home dockyards, nor our eleven dockyards abroad, the cost of which would still go on in refitting and repairing ships in ordinary and commission; but these minor works would have to bear the whole cost of these dockyards, and the apparent cost of these trifling refits and repairs would be enorthese dockyards, and the apparent cost of these trifling refits and repairs would be enormously increased. Here is another point deserving attention. It is well-known that steamengines of large size are not manufactured in the factories in connection with our Government dockyards, these factories being principally occupied in repairing engines and replacing old worn-out boilers; the original engines and boilers, being first manufactured by private firms, and not charged with any portion of the cost of maintaining these factories, while the ships building in her Majesty's dockyards are charged with the greater part of them, it must be manifest that the great and important objects which our royal dockyards are intended to fulfil, in times both of peace and war, are not of a description to warrant our semi-naval accountants in charging the whole of these so-called "incidental expenses" and "establishment charges" to the building and repairing of ships. These dockyards are a national institution, intended for the safety and protection of the country at large. Whether they subserve that purpose, or whether we should do better to entirely rely upon private firms, is another question. Be this as it may, it is no part of our purpose to raise a howl for the closing of our Government establishments. There is no doubt upon our minds, from what we have ourselves seen and know, that there always has been, and still is, a shameful waste of the public money in the

upon private firms, is another question. Be this as it may, it is no part of our purpose to raise a howl for the closing of our Government cstablishments. There is no doubt upon our minds, from what we have ourselves seen and knew, that there always has been, and still is, a shameful waste of the public money in the management of our public dockyards. But

THE STORY WORKING REPRESAULT. FREEDAY, AUGUST 21, 100.

In the control of the con

cither a fool or a tyrant who likes a woman to be h's slave,"

"And I sm afraid I could never have been a slave, even to you," replied Edna, loughing with her old gaiety. "Because I should have first despised you, then rebelled against you, and finally, I believe I should have run away from you? But I won't do that, William. Not just yet?"

She put her arms round his neck, and looked at him with eyes loving enough to have melted a heart of stone. She might be a very flerce little woman still: undoubtedly she was impulsive and irrational sometimes; but she loved him.

Dr. Stedman sat down again, and begas te explain, repeating, though not quite so foreibly as at first, the many advantages of meeting the world on its own ground, and of guiding one's conduct by that intermediate rule between right and wrong—the law of expediency. No doubt all he said was very wise; but he did not accent to say it with his heart in it, and there was an under one of sarcasm which pained Edna much.

"I wonder," said she, "whether all the world is a shem and the encourager of shams?"

"Or the dupe of them? It's a melancholy truth, Edna; but I do believe my can'y chance of getting a good practice is by pretending to have it already. Then, no doubt, I should soon become a successful physician."

"And if so, wou'd you really enjoy it? Would you not rather despise the success that had been obtained by a lie."

William started.

"You are awfully severe. Who spoke of telling lies?"

"An acted lie is just the same as a spiken one. And to spend money when you have it not, and do not know when you may have it, is nearly as bad as theft. Oh, William, I can't do it! I can't reconcile my conscience to it. You must act as you choose—I have no right to prevent you; but don't sak me to help you. Don't ask me ever to put my foot into your grand carriage, or to enjoy the prosperity tha was purchased by a deception—a cheat!"

She spoke vehemently—the tears gushing from her eyes, and then she clung to her husband and begged his pardon.

"I have said it

Villencive is part or grams, and offirm her visitors marked in gold with her Majery's cyphen.

THE DOCTOR'S CARRIAGE.

(From "The Wemen's Kingdam," in Good Woods) in a series and the series of the series are series and "You don't mean it, william? You was believe that the series are series and "You don't mean it, william? You are only letting with not least. I man what I say, as it is not not arrow of very strong man, betrayed itself a little. "I have seen the series are series and the series are series as the series are series and the series are series as the series are series as the series are series as the series are series." That is not very much," and Edna, soily, ""Yes, but I want to short things: to make a design show the series are believed to the series are series. "Yes, but I want to short things: to make a design show. The year are series to series and the series are series and the series are series." And, my design and the series are series as the series are series as the series are series. "Yes, but I want to short things: to make a design show the series are series as the series are series as the series are series. "Yes, but I want to short things: to make a design show the series are series as the series." And now," said Edna, soily, "Yes, but I want to short things: to make a design show the series are series as the series. "And now," said the series are series as the series are series as the series are series as the series are series. The series are series as the series are series as the series are series. The series are series as the series are series. The series are series as the series are series as the series are series. The series are series as the series are series. The series are series as the series are series a capable of giving to the superior animal, man. So, analogously, I believe, is it in eating fruit. It must be esten alive, before the reaction begins to set in from its severance of the life carrying stem. While a plum, for example, hangs upon its stalk, it is in some hind of magnetic correspondence with all the powers of nature: it shares the life of the earth and the aky; it has sunshine in its voins, and dew in its cells. Cut it off, and in time it dies, corrupt, unwholesome; and every moment in its progress from life to death is marked by a decadence of that easence which makes fruit delicious. Therefore, supposing that you pluck it ripe, the sconer a plum is esten the better for you. This, of course, applies the most to tender thin-akinned fruit. A firm apple dies slowly. A nut holds out long against the debasing influence of separation from its sources of life. But plums, figs, peaches, apricots, and strawberries begin to suffer directly they are gathered. This is the case even with pines, which are susceptible of bruises, but they contain such an apparent auplusage of flavour, that the first stages of their decay are not perceived, except by a cuuning palate. I think the moraing is the best time for fut; I am am not quite sure, though. The afternoon is good. But I do not recommend fruit with the dew on it. Let the fruit get its own breakfust before you eat it yourself. It breakfasts on early sunshines and dew. It takes these good things in, and smiles upon itself and the world, just as you do half an hour after a pleasant breakfast. But it while it is in this humour, by no means in the raw and early morning: thus you have the young freshness and virgin flavour of the fruit. It has unother character is not write in a filled with sunshine; then, I think, it is expecter. It does not express, perhaps, the same exquisite accuracy of characters; and, moreover, it impresses you with a sense of the contrast between the dry weary sir of the day and the reserve of freahness leten: In the langing plum.—" Fruit," in

It was not in William Btedman's nature long to bear anger against any one, least of all against his wife. They differed occasionally, as any two human brings must differ, but they never querrelled; for the bitterness which turns mere diversity of opinion into personal disputes, was to them absolutely unknawn. After a time, Dr. Stedman stopped in his rapid walk.

"William," said Edna, "come over here and explain what you mean, and I will try to understand it better. You must not be vexed with me for saying what I think."

"Certainly not. I told you, when I matried you, that I wented a thinking, feeling, rational, companionable wife, not a Circarsian slave. A man must be

SHIPPING. DEPARTURES. -APOURT 20. City of Melbourne (a.), for Melbourn Black Swan (a.), for Maryborough. Agura Living (a.), for Grafton, You Yangs (a.), for Melbourne,

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—At uver II.
Victory, for Mauritius; Tales, Mexicans, for Hongkong;
Belvidere, for Auckland; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; Mariposa, for Rockhampton.

Deliverey, for Augustees, Lady Young (19.), 107 Brawance, main poss, for Rockhampton.

Mariposa, Jechocher, 164 tons, Captain Hurley, for Rockhampton.

Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Potter.

Talca, barque, 431 tons, Captain Woolfacott, for Hongkong Passengers—12 Chineses.

You Vange (a.), 174 tons, Captain J. R. Chrk. for Melbourne.
Passengers—Mesers. C. Blakeley, Watt, Smith, Black, Johnson, Harrison, M. Deveraus, and 32 in the steerage.

City of Melbourne, 615 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne.
Passengers—Mrs. Hatborn and servant, Mrs. Ewing, and child, Miss Ewing and urse, Mrs. Hown, Mrs. Wright, Miss M. Calla, Mesers. A. Wills, Blathorn, Smith, Ewing, M. Roberts, J. M. Roberts, Datling, A. Murray, T. Shaw, jun., Keily, W. S. Whiting, J. Hrown, E. Shankland, T. Cutminings, F. H. Browne, Dimmer, J. E. W. Liker, and 30 in the steerage.

Black Swan, 214 tons, Captain Hirst, for Maryborough, Passengers—Miss M. Fortin, Mesers. Kedgell, Johnson, Wilson, Greec, and 30 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.-AUGUST 20. Dauntlees, from Shoshhaven, with 1100 bushels maise; Ualc-donia, from Fort Stephens, with 22,000 feet timber; Comet, Fanny, from Wollengong, with 78 keps butter; Sons from 104 bags bran, 4 bales skins, 6 cases eggs, 3 coops fow s. 4 packages bacen, 72 lons coal; Secret, lon, Maria, Hirondelle, Scotia, from Newcastle, with 670 tone coal;

bacon, 72 ions coal. Servel, Ino, Maria, Hirondole, Sootia, from Newcastie, with 610 ions coal.

COASTERS OUTWARDS,—Account 20.
Caledenia, for Port Striphens; Comet, Little Pet, Fanny, for Wollongong; Unknown, Servet, Ino, Maria, Hannah Broomfield, Scotia, Martin Ellin, for Newcastle.

ENPORTS.—Account 20.
Mariposa, for Rockhampton: 107 gunnics sugar, Colonial Sagar Co.; 78 bags sugar, 1 package tobacco, 15 packages tea, 30 packages tobacco, Mariposa, for Rockhampton: 107 gunnics sugar, Colonial Sagar Co.; 78 bags sugar, 1 package tobacco, Majory; 2 hopsheads 3 bags, augar, 70 cares geneva, 3 quarter-casks 2 b geheads brandy, 2 packages tea, 30 bundles wire, 2 sacks flower, 10 cales geneva, 3 quarter-casks 2 b geheads brandy, 2 packages (shichist, Watt, and Co.; 7 quarter-casks brandy, 100 cases beer, 20 baces candles, 9 cases currants, 10 cases brandy, 100 cases beer, 20 baces candles, 9 cases berrandy, 9 cases geneva, 40 bags rice 13 bags sugar, 13 cales brandy, 9 cases geneva, 40 bags rice 13 bags, 100; 100 cases beer, 100 casks beer, 11 bags agar, 10 casks and Co.; 22 backages tea, 10 casks beer, 11 bags agar, 10 casks and Co.; 50 cases beer, South and Co.; 50 cases beer, South, 11 bags agar, 35 packages, Mergerfeld and Co.; 113 packages beer, South, 12 cases matches, 4 Fairfax and Co.; 4 packages, Hoffmung and Lark; 2 cases matches, 4 Fairfax and Co.; 4 backs sait, 6 iron tanks, 138 bags sugar, 8; packages, 10 cases office, 1 Magreerota Co.; 6 cases beered, 10 cases beered, 1

SHIPS' MALLS.

MAILA will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
For Macarres—By the Victory, this day, at moon, if not underway.
For Honorona.—By the Talca and Maximum, this day, at moon, if not underway.
For Valparance.—By the Warwickshire, this day, at moon, if not underway.

ot underway. For Auckland. - By the Belviders, this day, at noon, if not For Brisbane, - By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4.30

Custon House.—Entered Outwards, August 20: War michality, ship, 6:9 tons, Captain Mitchell, for Valpacino, Alexander Duthie, ship, 1190 tons, Captain Duglas, for San Prantage, Bettumah, barque, 193 tons, Captain Bobertson, for 8. 8. Islands, The foliowing steamers with passengers and earge saffer peaterday afternoon—City of Melbourne, and You Yangs, for Milbourne; and the Black Swan, for Maryborough, H. M. 8. Brisk will take her departure from the colony on the 31st Instant, having been ordered home.

The s. Hero, now en route from Melbourne for Anckland, will probably arise here tenight, and is advertised to leave to-morrow for New Zealand.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS ENTRIES.—Avoray 20.
150 casks sie, Montefore, Joseph, and Co.
15 bales bags. Wolfen and Co.
16 packages of spery A M'Arthur and Co.
17 packages drapery A M'Arthur and Co.
18 cases limits, assist and Co.
18 case clusters, assist and Co.
19 cases clusters, assist and Co.
18 cases clusters, assist and Co.
18 cases clusters, assist assis assist assist assist assist assist assist assist assist assist CUSTOMS IMPORTS ENTRIES .- AUGUST 20.

4 essee books, Hoffmung and Co.
5 cases groceries, 2 cases wise, 1 case brandy, G. A, L'ord
and Co.
50 hoogsheds rum, Fanning, Oriffiths, and Co.
7 legs lead, T. Edens
7 tums iron, Weoda, shortland, and Co.
66 cases old tom, 1 is hopsheads rum, Tidewell, Wilson, and Co.
10 cases gertunery, Myers and Solomon
4 cases methinery, Aderens and Sona
5 casts asseds, Row
10 cases swings marchi, Brothers
10 boxes striplates, J. Williams
13 packages wooliens, Muller and Co.
1 c. J. R. goods, Colonial Sugar Co.
2 son-a church organ, Young and Lark
11 cases cherry pectoral, Elliott, Brothers
180 cases wings, 330 cases old tom, 455 casks beer, 100 cases galwmined iron, 600 boxes pipes, 15 casks lead, 120 drums oil, 4
bales wick, 65 boxes timplates, 230 packages horrings, 38 packtages paper, Caird, Patgron, and Co.
10 cases saddlery, H. C. Brookes
10 cases surfained iron, Rabone, Yeez, and Co,
260 boxes pipes, A. W. Satton.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY. GENERAL ABSTRACT FOR JULY, 1868. Trum ... Highest reading ... 30-386, on the 27th
Lowest reading ... 30-386, on the 21th
Lowest reading ... 20-616, on the 21st
Mean height ... 30-175 (being offer)
inches higher than that in the same month
on an average of the preceding 9 years).
Greatest pressure ... 157 lbs., on the 4th
Mean pressure ... 95-1bs.

on an average of the preceding y years).

Greakest prossure 1971bs, on the 4th Mean pressure 0*5 bs.

Number of dray calm. W.W. Prevailing dissection during the same month for the present of the preceding years, W.M. The present of the preceding years, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 30th, and 30th and average of the preceding years, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 30th, and 30th and average of the preceding years, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 30th, and 30th and average of the preceding years, or the precedi

G. R. SHALLEY, Government Astronomer. (BY ELECTRIC TRUBORAPE.)
MELBOURNE. August 10.—Antoinette, from Bordeaux; Malta, from Gotten-berg: Noticeline, from London. August 10.—Guinere, from Newpostle.

DFFARTURES.
August 19.—City of Affelside (a), Here (a.), for sydney; Omeo.
All Maryborough : Southern Cross (a.), for Hebert Town cheene, Goddard, for Hongkong. BRISBANE. Asgust 19.—Otey of Brishane (a.), for Sydney Lyttelion, for

August 30.—City of Hobart (e.), for Sydney, at 9 a.m.

August 20 - Orefton (s.), for Sydney. SYDNEY READS.

THER. | WIRPS. | BIRDANKS. | SUCHER GRAD. NATIONAL N. | BIRDANKS. | BIRDANKS.

WINDS AND WEATHER A Your 19.

9 s.m. Ber Ther.
10 31 57
10 28 51
10 28 54
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
10 30 56
1 Victoria.

Wilbourne W. by 8. Dull 3-12 51Queenseliff W. Fine 10-28 31Cape Scham, WKW. Showery 10-28 31Cape Olway & W. Showery 10-28 31Cape Olway & W. Showery 10-28 32Cape Olway & W. Showery 10-28 32Cushes Bay & Showery 10-214 56-28

M*Doosell Bay S. Cicar M*Doosell Bay S. Cicar 10-28

M*Doose W. Cloudy. Towoomba. S.W. Cloudy

N.S. Watsa.

N.S. Watsa.

W. Fine
Glen lines | Condent | Conden

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNRY, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latinde 33° 51 41°. Longitude 10h. sm. 46s.

Magnetic variation 10° 1 38 East. 1854.

The time ball is dropped oally (Sundaye excepted) at 1h. p.m.

Symbol mean time, or 2h. 55m. 1s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

Materoxicological to inservations.

Baremeiers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level.

Force of Wind, estimated in 1be, per square foot.

(Resource of the property of the prop

| Tempton | Hu | Wind. | Hu | W Temperature of sea water, 3 test \$1.00.

Temperature of sea water, 3 test \$1.00.

Temperature of the water, 3 test \$1.00.

Total rainfall from January let to August \$10th = 35.89 inbher.

Annual average of the preceding nine years \$6.00 inohes.

Rate in section in the section of th | Num. |

The Sydney Morning Berald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868.

A WRITER on finance, M. VICTOR BONNET, has published an exhaustive paper on the glut of capital in the Bank of France, under the title "La Greve du Milliard." He recalls the time when the Bank of France was an object of reprobation because it charged seven or eight per cent. interest, the level of the metallic treasure being below 200 millions metallic treasure being below 200 millions of francs and the notes having reached the figure of 800 millions of francs. They imputed to this institution the refusal of means within its disposition to relieve this state of affairs. They called it a monopoly and ex-They drew charming pictures of what would be the public prosperity if money could be reduced to the normal rate of 4 per cent. The facts presented show how unfounded were these imputations. If, to remedy the grievance, they had formed a second Bank of Issue in the Credit Mobilier, they would only have had to deplore many other disasters besides those which have been produced by this last named company. But since that time money has been for more than a year 2½ per cent, after having been for a long time previously 3 per cent.; and the Bank is unable to dispose, even at this rate, of all it commands, and from which such promises all it commands, and from which such promises of affluence were predicted. But, says the writer, although money is now at 21 per cent., we are far from being prosperous. What is the cause? From what does it arise that we have seen so complete a change in the disposal of capital? In the month of November, 1864, money was 7 or 8 per cent, with bullion of less than £80,000. In the month of March following it was only 34 per cent, with bullion already more than £160,000. Since then the tendency to a lowering of the rate of interest and the mentation of capital has gone on. In 1866 the bullion was £28,000,000, and the rate of discount 3 per cent. In 1867 the locked-up capital first arrived at a milliard (£40,000,000). and the other descended still more. The smount has now reached £46,000,000 and the discount is 24 per cent. Never has the capital in hand amounted to so large a sum, and never have the two things been so opposed onth of November, 1864, and in the month of

Beside political causes, the commercial crisis, and the closing of accounts which resulted, rendered capital abundant which was previously scarce. When capital suffers by losses more or less considerable, it withdraws for a time from business, and waits for circumstances which appear favourable to resume it. It is not often, he ever, that this effect continues for a year. the remembrance of the past is effaced and considence is restored. This happened in the crisis of 1857. In 1859, notwithstanding the Italian

things has been completely changed. There was a certain activity from 1865 to 1866, not-withstanding the disturbances in Germany, although the movement was not long favourable Nations commonly, after the scourges which assail them from time to time, almost periodi cally—like convalescents returning to health— have merely to regain the time lost and restore their exhausted forces. Thus they go on to pro-duce and to consume more than they had done at the time of stoppage. Nothing like this has been found since 1864. There has been, has been found since 1864. There has been, however, this speciality, that after the first moments of recovery in 1865 and 1866, business declined all of a sudden in 1867—as if the nation were exhausted by the effort which it had made in the the nation were exhausted by the enort which it had made in the process of recovery. To find a point of comparison with the present situation, it is necessary to go back to the revolutionary period from 1848 to 1851. Not that all the elements are the same. The wealth of the country has evidently grown, and the production and consumption are energously deduction and consumption are enormously developed. That which has been acquired remains an acquisition, and will produce its effect. There are now more lines of railway, and mines of gold have poured milliards to augment the national activity. Science has made such progress that it has contributed also to raise the level of social riches to a degree which will not permit any comparison with the period from 1848 to 1851. But the analogy exists in regard to the stoppage of business. From 1848 to 1851 the constant fact predominating was the abundance of disposable capital in reference to its employment. The Bank had an amount nearly equal to the paper in circuan amount nearly equal to the paper in circu-lation, and, at one time, even more. The depu-sits increased, for people did not know what to do with their money. At the same time business stopped. There were a thousand means of employing capital if it would accept employment, but it would not. It preferred to remain inactive. It is the same to-day. We remain with an immense capital, with elements of production such as have never been enjoyed of production such as have never been enjoyed in any country, and which might impart to public riches an unusual impulse. This state of things has continued a year. It has produced in the public mind an impression altogether contrary to that which existed in 1863 and 1864. For many years the rate of dis-count was 5 and 6 per cent., and nobody thought that things could change. Now that we thought that tungs could change. Now that we have a plethora of money, and capital at 2 per cent., people are disposed to believe it will be always so, and that the only thing to do is to resist the invasions of precious metals which have now come to trouble the course of econonic relations !

The author, having thus stated the fact of the The author, having thus stated the fact of the superabundative of money, proceeds to show at large its cause. These he finds to be chiefly want of confidence that peace will last in those who have the command of capital; the consequent disposition to lodge gold in the hands of the Bank which commands greater trust than business transactions, and which consequently increases the use of maner, rather than gold. increases the use of paper rather than gold as more convenient; and, finally, the state of the finances, in that almost all the great nations, except England and France, great nations, except England and France, namely Russia Turkey, Austria, and Italy, have a forced circulation of paper. The consequence of this is, that the relative value of gold ard silver is higher than that of paper. It is worth more, compared with paper, for the purposes of exchange and commerce. Thus even the gold and silver of Italy circulate in France. I hus also the use of the precious metals has diminished in countries where a sounder financial system would largely require them. Thus the Banks of England and France are thronged with depositors, and the capital waiting for sound engagements is continually augmenting. If we believe an English journal, much credited in these matters, the journal, much credited in these matters, the mass of paper money which circulates both in the new world and in Europe is 600 millions. If we diminish this by one-third, that will leave 400 millions, which is enormous. In Europe, it may amount to 180 millions; in Russia, £100,000,000; £28,000,000 for Austria, and about the same for Turkey. It is calculated that the United States must have calculated that the United States must have about £160,000,000. Before the war of secession, when the circulation in America was metallic, all the gold which came from the mines of California was there distributed, and the greater part remained, in conse and the greater part remained, in consequence of the expansion of commerce and industry—the surplus going to Europe. Now paper money replaces the precious metals, and the gold from the mines scarcely stops at New York. It comes to us from thence directly. The United States, which retained herectofore the half, now retain scarcely one-fifth. It will be seen that such a situation must exercise a considerable influence on the must exercise a considerable influence on the monetary markets of Europe, the more so as all Europe is not open to the influx of precious metals. There are only then England and France that serve to distribute the produce of the gold mines. This reaches England, which is the most important market in the world for all things. The English keep that which they desire to keep, and that which they are obliged to keep, and send the rest in exchange for French silver money, which they export to India and the extreme East in exchange for merchandise. It is then

niners of California and Australia and Central America labour! Thus the low price of capital is traced to the superabundance of gold, to the diminution of enterprise, and to the forced paper currency which prevails through half the world. Can we wonder, after such statements, that Austria has been compelled to tax her coupons 20 per cent.—that is, to deprive her creditors of that ruined by the preparations for war would prefer the reality to the perpetual apprehension?

for the French and for the English that the

WATER is the mighty leveller. It carries the mountain into the middle of the sea, and deposits it there in level strata, interspersing the different beds with animal and vegetable remains. Everything gives way before it. The tiny raindrep attacks the peaks of the "everlasting hills" from above, destroying by its secret alchemy the cohesion of rocks; while the persevering wave thunders at the mountain's base, and carries bit by bit of the aspiring mass to its low resting-place. To man water is a friend when he knows how to tame and to use filend when he knows how to tame and to use it, but a pitiless scourge until this knowledge is acquired. It will combine its forces and sweep him from the earth, and annihilate every vestige of his labour, if he has not provided for its peaceful and beneficial visitation. In the colony there are not wanting witnesses to the truth of such an assertion, for, alas! too many have here found their persons and property er dangered by the fury of the flood.

Water is one of the elements man is obliged

Water is one of the elements man is obliged to subdue before he is able to labour peacefully of 1867. In 1869, notwithstanding the Italian war and the alarms to which it gave rise, capital sought and found employment. Since the revolution of 1863 and 1864 the aspect of

discharge of rain, life must go ill with him. This is one of the main problems he has to solve. In India it has engaged the people for many centuries, and perhaps we, who have in some senses the same difficulties to contend with, may learn a little by looking at their mode of conversions. looking at their mode of overcoming theirs There, although the great heat and dryness of the atmosphere make a constant supply of the atmosphere make a constant supply of water necessary, the rainfall, which is, we believe, greater than the average of Europe, descends almost entirely during June, July, August, and September, running through the light porous soil so readily that during the Spring, the most valuable period for crops, the ground is a dry sandy desert, except in such places as, from their continuity to rivers, are naturally marshy. their contiguity to rivers, are naturally marshy, or such as are artificially irrigated. This led to various systems of irrigation being adopted, and from the 14th to the 18th century, during the Mogul dynasty, and when Hindustan was at the zenith of its wealth and power, the whole of the districts in the neighbourhood of the Jumpa and other rivers, from which the revenues were chiefly derived, were most effectively irrigated by means of large canals, tanks, &c. After the death of AURUNZER, the country and detacted her was and these works became various systems of irrigation being adopted, and was devastated by war, and these works became nearly extinct, until the East India Company, is 1820, commenced their restoration.

We find, on investigating the subject, that rrigation is carried on by means of wells, of rivers, of canals, of tanks, or of large embankments across the mouths of rivers.
"Wells," says Sir A. Corron, "abound throughout all the inhabited districts, and the natives have acquired such an aptitude in sinking them as to have led to their use inland as foundations for large works, in preference to piling, walls, or concrete. The water is usually raised from wells heans of the Persian wheel, or the chourus large leather bag), both being worked by bullocks. A good well will irrigate about 10 scres with the water at 8 feet below the surface, and the expense may be taken at 20s, per acre per annum, including interest, on the prime cost of the well and machinery."

There is a fact with respect to this well water that requires attention. Notwithstanding the prime cost of the well (about £30) and the limited supply to be derived from such a source, the water thus obtained does not possess the same fertilising properties as the collected in reservoirs, which is almost universally surface rain water; or that which drawn from rivers, by means of canals, is charged with fertilising matter. In some parts of the Punjab, also, it appears that the well water is charged with nitrates of soda, potash, and other salts, and thic trawn from the well in solution is, after the evaporation or filtration of the water, left on the surface until the soil becomes so impreg-nated as to be useless for cultivation. One circumstance unfavourable to wells is that, in times of drought, when water is most wanted, i

usually ceases altogether. Along the banks of many of the rivers India may be seen the old Persian wheel and chourus, already mentioned. By means of this antiquated machinery the natives have for centuries lifted the water into the runnels cut for its only in certain districts where they are commonly to be met with. The cost of such irrigation, we are told on good authority, may be taken as about 15s. per acre per annum, and about 10 acres may be irrigated from each stage. The description of an Indian river corresponds very nearly with what those are well accustomed to who have travelled in this colony. A more ex'ravagant form of channel for the conveyance of water could not well be devised." "It is." -ays Sir A. Corron, "for the greater part of the year a broad bed of burning sand, about half a mile to a mile wide, about which a small tertuous stream of water runs, changing transparty its course over the losse extravagant form of channel for the conveyance frequently its course over the lose sard. When, however, the summer sun melts the snow of the hills, and the rains add their quota, the river becomes a mighty flood, filling the whole of its bed, and occasionally leaving it altogether to adopt a new

Irrigation from such an inconstant source as this must prove difficult enough. The whole of the works are often jeopardised, and occasionally destroyed by a great flush of water, or a change in the direction of the stream. Sometimes they are left too far off to be supplied if this divergence be great, the expense of the additional length of canal being too heavy to be borne. But not unusually in seasons of drought, the river disappears altogether from the surface, and becomes a mere chain of pools. Had the efforts of the natives been confined to these modes of watering their fields, they must have proved of small avail, and would have had that are the usual attendants of flood and drought. The skill of the engineer has devised a mode of relieving the Hindoo farmer in this strait; but we must take another opportunity of India, by means of which the desolate and sandy scrub becomes converted into the abode of peace and plenty.

THE WEATHER.—The southerly gale, accompanied with rain, continued until near daylight on yesterday morning, when it moderated, and the day turned out line, and comparatively warm. At Newcastle, however, as will be seen by our telegram, the sea was running high, and during Wednesday night some of the vessels in harbour broke from their mastrings, and considerable damage was the result. Two vessels, one diamasted, were towed into Newcastle harbour by the tugs. Up to the time of our going to press there was no appearance of further rain.

to piess there was no appearance of further rain.

AvoiteCan Sanoin—The Synod of the Church of England within the discase of Sydney is to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock, instead of at the usual hour—half-last 3. The object of this alteration of time is to enable the Synod, if possible, to get through all the brishness which now remains undisposed of. The Bishop, at the close of the proceedings has night, expressed a hope that the see-ion neight be terminated on Friday evening, inasmuch as his other spin-opal duties will oblige him to leave fown next week.

next Week.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—A meeting of the committee of this club was held at Tuttersall's Hotel, last night, when some formal business was transacted, and some discussion took place in reference to the proposed annual bull. Eventually it was determined to call a special general meeting for next Wednesday week, when, in all probability, the date for the ball will be fixed and other arrangements made.

date for the ball will be fixed and other arrangements made.

The Borought of Kiana.—A supplement to the Government Georgie contains a petition, signed by sixty-one persons, whom, it is stated, represent over two-thrides of the rate-payers and persons holding rateable property at Broughton's Vale and Brogher's Creek, in the Gerringong Ward of the Borough of Kiana, praying for separation from that isomogh and crection into a separate manicipality. The petitioners give the following reason for the change sought! The geographical formation of their portion of the district prohibits them from participating in the benefits Kiana may derive from municipal operations—an almost inaccessible range dividing them from the other pertions of the said borough. That Broughton's Creek being the port at which they exclusively ship their produce to the Sydney market, their increases lie in that direction; and, being but an outskit of the above-named ward, their interests are absolutely ignored; and they further state, that, while they pay rate to the said borough, they look upon it as a hardship not to have something dome towards forming the reads of their locality. That the distance from the north-cast to the south-west boundary of the Kiana municipal borough is at least thirty miles, and that they, being resident at the extreme south-west portion of the same, have long felt the necessity for separation, and of having the portion so separated formed into a municipal district, to be called the Broughton's Vale Municipal District.

HIGHLAND BUIGADE.—A meeting of the No. 2 Company of the Duke of Edinburgh's Highland Brigade was held last evening, at the Volunices Brigade Office, when Mr. Buchan Thomson was unanimously chosen captain of the corps. A general meeting of the Brigade was also held last evening at Mr. Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street, Mr. Buchan Thomson in the chair. The minutes of the previous general meeting having lettn read and confirmed, Dr. Campbell moved the rectiseion of a resolution which was passed at the last meeting, by which the consideration of the election of commandant to the corps as of the previous general meeting having lettn read and to the corps as passed at the last meeting that the the corps and the captain of commandant of the corps also be carried out under the direction of the event of his declining, that all the movements of the corps shall be carried out under the direction of the general committee appointed on the 21st May last, until such time as personal fitness and merit quality any member to be elected to the position of commandant of the Brigade." In the discussion which followed it transpired that the No. 2 Company had already taken upon themselves to elect their spluin, and also a committee, together with a secretary; and it was urged that, according to the Volunteer rules and regulations, the first elected officer would be the scnior effect of the corps. The chairman, however, said he had authority for stating that the officer elected would not become senior officer, unless by consent of the whole corps. Mr. Ogilvie contended that whilst there was a general committee in existence, to which had been entrusted the management of the affairs of the corps, it was not competent for the No. 2 Company to elect its own officer, and a separate committee and secretary; and he moved, as an amendment upon Dr. Campbells motion, "That all the movements of the Brigade shall be carried to under the direction of the original committee, and to a prevent fitness and merit quality any member to be elected

takes by the No. 2 Company. The chairman maintained that the whole of the business on the paper had been moscited, and that, therefore, the meeting was at an end. A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Sons or Temperature was released to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Sons or Temperature was released to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Rons or Demicial of the Sons of Temperature was released by a tea and public meeting, hold last night, in the schoolbouse of the Compregational church, Bourke-street. The building was crowded at both gatherings. The meeting after tea was presided over by the Rev. Themsa Johnson. The chairman read a letter from the Hon. the Socretary for Lands, regretting his inability to be present owing to the pressure of other engagements. After some appropriate prefatory remarks, the chairman called upon the secretary, Mr. Crispe, to read the report. This decement stated that the object of the society was to afford natural assistance to its members in time of sirkness, and, in the event of the death of any, to provide for the payment of a certain aum of money to the wife of the decreased. The society had also been formed to promote the principles of total abstinence. The entrance focs of persons them 16 to 27 was. 7s. 6d., and the monthly contribution 2s. 6d.; from 27 to 36, and the monthly contribution 2s. 6d.; and monthly contribution 4s. The registration focs of its, per quarter was not charped to those members who did not accept medical assistance. Members were entitled to the following benefits:—Medicines and medical attendance for themselves and families when ill; and, if unable to fellow their employments became entitled to an allowance of them 16 to 10 the payments became entitled to an allowance of them 16 to 10 the payments became entitled to an allowance of them 16 to 10 the payments became entitled to an allowance of the following the payments became entitled to an allowance of the following the payments became entitled to

with the medical feelingry was returned by the jury.

PEATH by DEOWNIN.—The City Coroner held an inquity yesterday, at the Observer Tavern, respecting the ceath of a man manual James Craig. Henry Lee, fireman, satisf that deceased was a firemen, and lodged at the same, house with him; on Wednesday evening, they, in company with monther morn, went on board the bury Victory. stated that deceased was a firemen, and lodged at the same phones with him; on Wednesday evening, they, in company with another norm, went on board the brig Victory, lying near Farrelly's wharf; they were all three of them intestgented; after remaining on board some little time, they stated to return to shore; a bulk was lying between the brig and the wharf, the hulk being connected with the wharf by a landing stage; as deceased was in the act of stepping from the bulk on to the stage, he fell fine the water; there was no light on the wharf at the time, he could have deceased in the water, but was unable to render him any assistance, and he at once gave the alarm to the police. Censtable Marrin, of the Water Police, stated that in mediately on receipt of information of the occurrence, he proceeded to Farrelly's wharf, and commenced dragging for the body, he dragged for half an hour, but without succeeds the receivery in the body, near to the place where the deceased was said to have failen in. Dr. Shaw had no doubt that death had been occasioned by sphyxia by drowning, and a verdict to the effect that deceased was accidentally drowned was returned by the jury.

CHAN MERG'S REEL—Another remarkably bright specimen of quarter was on Tuesday shown at the office of the Bathwert Free Powe. It was not spotted, but rishly fringed along its edges, as if it had been torn from a golden led. No citaking has as yet taken place on this rest, except in a rough way, by hand between two stones, a course which has been adopted by way of clearing expenses until machinery arrives, which is expected to be the case in shout a fortinght.

The Lost CHELD AT THE FRYING PAN.—The Bathwest

course which has been adopted by way of clearing expenses until mechinery arrives, which is expected to be the case in about a fortinght.

The LOST CHILD AT THE FRYING PAN.—The Batharst Times of Wednesday 1938:—In our issue of the 24th June last, out Frying Pan correspondent relates the loss of a little bay a year and ten menths old, manned Brown. It appears that on the previous Saturday at midday, an alarm was given that the little one had disappeared. The mother had ket the child with his elder brother (3 or 4 years old) leaded a log in the vicinity of the house while she went for an armful of wood which was lying about a hundred yasts distant. She returned to the log in about ten minutes afterwards and found the little one had disappeared, and his scorrely less infantine brother was mable to give any account of him. A scurch for the bady was instituted but not the slightest trace of him could be found. The most intense arxiety was excited by the child's disappearance was looked upon as a most nysterious occurrence. It was asserted by the purnet that it was impossible for the child to have windered far, alone, insanuch us he could not step over an entimary broom handle without falling down. Nearly two months had elapsed since the boy was missed, when late the way had been found at a place called the Rocks about a mile and a half from the township. It subsequently transpired that the remains—simply a heap of beens from which every particle of flesh had disappeared—were those of a child, and from fragments of chothing fround ment the spot, he doubt was enterstanted but that they were those of a child, and from fragments of chothing fround ment the spot, he doubt was enterstanted but that they were those of the poor little fellow lost two months ago. There appears to be a general isopression that the unfortunate child had hear from fragments of chothing fround ment the spot, he doubt was enterstanted but that hear of the second of the spot where it was found. We have not ascertistical who discovered the remains.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, SULLIVAN AND TINDALS.—At Bille and Co.'s Yards, at buil-past 11 o'clock, Fat Sheen. M. PITT.—At Ellie and Co,'s Yards, at balf-part il o'clock, Pat share. G. M. FITT.—At Kills and Co.'s Yards, at balf-just 11 O'clock, Pat shorp,

B. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 O'clock, Horses, Yobicley, Harness, &c.

BURT AND OO.—At their Beraar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring-Mollar, Burney, and Harley Harness, and Harley Harness, and Harley Harness, and Harley Harness, Borness, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Hores, Hornes, Hornes, Harness, Bornes, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Bones, Horna, Hair,

B. Kib WORTH.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Harley, Hides, Hair, &c.

J. DEVLIN, Jun., Tallow, Hides, Hair, &c.

J. DEVLIN, Jun., Tallow, Hides, Hair, &c.

J. DEVLIN, Jun., Tallow, Hides, Hair, &c.

J. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c., &c.

&c. &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c., &c.

G. (Allek Hay, &c.)

G. KAILAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Marten, Ac.

G. G. Harley, Suchers, Poultry; at 1 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce, Suchers, Poultry; at 1 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce, Suchers, Poultry, at 1 o'clock, Hay, Rev., &c.

G. G. Hallam.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Bredship.

S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o clock, Hay, Musse, Laserine, &c.

J. C. (OHEN.—At the Banh Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy
(Loods, Renravings, Stations, 11)

D. COCKBURN.—At the Colonial Government Stores, at 11
o'clock, Uncerty-icable Stores.

MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery,
Manchester and Dress Goods, Glutlang, Binakets, Underclock, Drapery,
Reper AND CO.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Unclaimed Luggage.

R. PERK AND ON.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, PERK AND ON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Usy, Straw, &c.; at the Woolpack fan, at half-past 10 o'clock, 184, Pigs, Calves, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 10 o'clock, 194, Pigs, Calves, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 10 o'clock, 194, Calves, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 10 o'clock, 194, Calves, Suckers, Poultry, Graves, Fork Berf; at half-past o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Bucon, Cheece, Hama, Oranges, Calfakirs, Hides, &c.

C. Territor, Albums, &c.

H. Maise; at the Rouare and Compass Vards, at 11 o'clock, Poultry, Albums, &c.

B. ELLI.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Sydny, Aurtion Mart, at 11 o'clock, Poultry, Pigs, Calves, &c.

B. ELLI.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Sydny, Aurtion Mart, at 11 o'clock, Poultry, Pigs, Calves, &c.

Farm and Dairy Produce.

J. LAVERACK.—At the Railway Meat Sheds, at 10 o'clock, Fat Berf; at quarter-past 10 o'clock, Huntry, Pigs, Calves, Fat Berf; at quarter-past 10 o'clock, Poultry, Pigs, Calves, Fat Berf; at quarter-past 10 o'clock, Poultry, Pigs, Calves, Jawellery, Clothing, and Sundrices,

Black swan Israia, at II o'clock, Poultz, Pig. Cairo, A. MOORK AND CU.—At their Rooms, at II o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Clothine, and Sundrica.

ROUGERY OF JEWELLERY.—A few months ago (says the Yasa Courier), a valuable quantity of jewellery was stoken from some trunks that were being conveyed by mail between Dentiliquin and Hay. Suspicion rested on different persons, but the mystery of the disappearance of the valuables has not as yet been cleared up. It is stated that the jewellery was the property of a squatter, who married Miss Madeline Smith, a name connected with a tragical affair that occurred in Glasgow some years since. On Saturday last, a prisoner of the Crown, name Stewart, undergoing a sentence in Berriam guol for horse-stealing, arrived in Yasas in charge of sergeant Ram, of the Tumut police, en route to Deutliquin, whither he is proceeding for the purpose of giving information in connection with the robbery. It appears that while undergoing his sentence at Berriam, he made some voluntary admissions inculpating certain personanthe robbery referred to, but his conduct on the road would lead to the belief that his principal object was to have a long journey in the hope of a chance presenting itself to make his secape. During Friday night he was observed by the sergeant endeavouring to slip his handculfs from of his very bluntly that of course it was his place to get away if he possibly could. He is apparently about thirty or thirty hey was so fage, well built, and without whiskers. Hawer lag irone as well as handcuffs, but there can be builtitle doubt that he will try his utmost to "align the darbies" before arriving at his deatination.

INFORMANT TO HOCEMAINS.—The Mechanics Magazine makes a suggestion which, if adopted, will materially lighten the labours of liftiah cooks and housemaids, who spend so much of their time in blackleading our stoves, occurs, and grates. It is proposed that, instead of coating them with black lead, they should be painted, not with of paint built may be kept cleaned fro

man, was in attendance, in custody. The cridence of the modical gentleman who made a past-nortess examination of the body went to show that death was caused by the softrening of the brain, and the jury returned a verdied of died from natural causes.

Cynicots Chrange of the instant, Dr. Carr appeared before the Forbes Bench (as recorded in the Lachden Reporter), at the instance of a person named Ingram, who claims £10 damages for alleged wilful injury to his tooth, cause £10 damages for alleged wilful injury to his tooth, cause £10 damages for alleged wilful injury to his tooth, cause £10 damages for alleged wilful injury to his tooth, cause £10 damages £10

MARIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The following announcement appeared recently under the customary hearing of "Approaching Marriage in High Life" in our fashionable contemporary the Control Journal, ""A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Peter Borrlavich, 79th Highlanders, and the lovely and accumplished Countees Caskioviskey."

Mr. AND Mios. Case.—This evening the above artists take a farceal brendt at the School of Arts, when, in addition to the lengthy programme of entertainments, each lady and gentleman taking a reserved or second and, will receive a carte-de-visite of Mr. and Mrs. Case.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[PROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.] NEWCASTLE.

THERE WAS A SOUTH-WEST GALE WITH HEAVY FRIN ALL NIGHT, and a heavy sea running. At 8 a m. the steamtus Warhawk stood out to sea and took the schooner Native Lass in tow, which vessel left here coal-laden on Tuesday, for Sydney; the tug had her in tow three hours and successfully brought her in—she sppears as if part of her cargo had been thrown overboard. At 1 p.m. the schooner Prince Patrick was off the port, with loss of fore and main topmeats, and a signal of distress flying; the tugs Prince Alfred and Warhawk went out to her. A number of people watched the race from the shore; the Prince Alfred got the lead, and though the Warhawk cained on her she succeeded in reaching the TRUBADAY. hawk gained on her she succeeded in reaching the schooner, making fast, and towing her safely in. Captain M. Farlane, of the Collaroy, reports a ketch

Captain M'raine, of the constroy, reports a keen apparently ashore at Lake Macquarie.

Considerable damage was done to the shipping in the harlour last night; the Wallaroo dragged her anchor and fell foul of the Hydra, the latter in turn fouled the Wallace and then drifted on to the barque Sydney Griffiths. The damage is estimated at

The Daphne, ship, from Melbourne, bore down for The Dapine, ship, from Melbourne, bore down for the port, signals were made to stand off; the War-hawk and Bungaree went out to her, but the ship made about and stood out to sea. The Coonanbara will not leave till to-morrow

The weather is moderating, but still looks threat-

BRAIDWOOD.

THUBSDAY. An influential public meeting took place here this afternoon at the Commercial Hotel, Mr. R. Maddrell in the chair. Resolutions were passed condemning the present system of forwarding the mails of this district via Goulburn and praying for a direct mail from the railway to Marulan.

THURSDAY,
The Wellington Hotel was sold to-day for £4200.
the purchaser being Mr. Carroll.

TAMBAROORA.

The half of the Police Magistrate's quarters at The half of the Police Magnitude's quarters at Hargareas was burnt down this morning. The estimated less of the Government is about \$150, and of Mr. Scott's personal property over £300. The sup-posed cause was the over-heated flue of the drawing-room chimney. The building being all weather-hoard, and the fire occurring between 2 and 3 a.m., not a single article could be saved. No lives lost.

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY ment prior to a dissolution.

MELBOURNE.

TRURADAY, 6 P.M.
The Estimates for last year have been passed in

Carbelic soid has been tried successfully as a dis-Mooney, formerly a wealthy squatter, died yester-

privately. It is supposed Moffatt pays \$1200.

The Estimates for this year are being passed spidly in the Assembly. It is runoured that Mr. Farrell, member for Castle-

name, will resign his seat, and proceed to England as scretary to Mr. Verdon. Breadstuffs are quiet; coke all bought by one firm,

at 54 10s., and is now held for a higher figure.

The steamer Hero calls at Sydney, intending to use between your port and Auckland. user occurren your port and Auckland.

The Antoinette, from Bordeaux, brought wine and brasdy, a portion of which is on Sydney account.

The steamer Luna has been purchased by the same owners as the Trio.

seenery of The Warren's bold and flam. Wature has done much, but she has been materially "assisted" by off now and then towards their burrows give life to the scene. On Mr. Campbell's side there is an extensive and evidently rink sid, and the aspect of the country is of a more spivan character. Mr. Holt has "Tukish buth", heart the river, and opposite to this building stands a small bathing house, belonging to Mr. Campbell pridage (or Tumposa'). Bridge, as it is more than the second of the string home even the building stands a small bathing house, belonging to Mr. Campbell pridage (or Tumposa'). Bridge, as it is the second of the second

mentioned. But some little time had been consumed in locking at the wool-washing establishment and is getting our boat over the Canterbury dam. After we had all taken short ramble in the neighbourhood, two of our party started off for the head of S4lt-pan Creek, while the other three—of whom I was one—re-embasked with the provision hampers—by this time considerably lightened—and made their way down the river. The boat was got through the difficulty and without any one lending. We managed who to get the boat over the Canterbury dam, sithout any sithough the was rather a tough job. Getting it thoroughly out of the water was the principal difficulty. Once fairly shoor, and with the keel upon a couple of pieces of sapling, which we had begged from Hill and Chissold's people to serve for rolkers, it was easy enough to launch it sgain. We had searedly got clear of the dam him we water overtaken by our two friends from whom we had parted at Enheid. They had had a smart walk of about ten miles and were very sharp set. There was consequently another halt and another meal, for our labour in the boat had quite prepard us to join in this sort of thing. But we did not stay long. The afternoon was by this time far advanced, and it was accessary to make for home ere the shades of evening could overtake us; for it would be rather an awkward piece of business to run upon a snag in the dark. The eum was just shinking below the horizon when we reached the end of our journey. Our trip had token, it may be said, a whole day; and a more pleasant one I have never spent. The weather, from hist to last, had been splendid, and the scenery through with we had passed had been varied and flae, and to all but one of us had had the charm of novelty. There had, too, been enough of healthful exercise to give fair play to our mucular powers, and to enable us to do ample justice to the good things in the hampers. I was myossible to pass a day upon this river without being strongly impressed with water by the irretion of a new dark and the part o

Even at present, however, any party of friends having a few hours to spare may employ them very pleasantly by taking a trip up the river. Boats can, I believe, be generally got at the dam. I once procured one at a very cheap rate for a trip to Canterbury from a boatman—the Nestor of the iver—who lives near where the Cook's River buses step. I think his name is Hilton, but I am not sure.

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

floor above the moulding shop is the pattern loft, in which the patterns for the different moulds are made. From this floor also the two cupoles or metal farnaces are fcd. These are capable together of running a casting of from 10 to 12 tons.

One of the most important works executed by this firm was casting a number of large iron drain pipes, feet Lengths, 3 feet 8 inches in diameter, and weighing 22 cwt. each. They were used on the property of Mr William M'Quade, of the Paterson, for carrying off the back water left by the floods, and emptying it into the river. The pipes were cast under the superintendence of Mr. Bell, the City Engineer, the designer of the plan upon which they are used. They will act as a sewer to carry the water from the back lands down to the river. The mouth is secured by a valve which closes upon the pressure of the river water, the valve opens by the force of the flood water pentup within, and allows of its free egress. They have admirably answered their purposes, the plan for draining the ground having been successful.

Here was cast the flywheel for the City Iron Works

establishments.

About 12 tons is considered to be the average quantity of pig from weekly run out into esstings.

Hargrave's Pyrmont Foundry has also received an impetus from the tast extending trade in from work, until now the business of the establishment has become too large for the narrow limits within which the work is carried. The cupola at present in use is e-pable of casting up to a weight of 2½ tons; but, as this capacity is utterly inadequate to the heavy castings now required by the trade, a new cupola is about to be erected, all the material, the iron casing, &c., being on the ground ready for use the moment a lull in work will allow of its being proceeded with. When this is erected, the establishment will be able to cast, asith the two cupolss, from 8 to 10 tons.

No engineering work is undertaken, the business being confined solely to casting for the trade, for contractors, and for builders. Pilasters, columns, balcony and other railings, together with the innumerable variety of castings required in housework are done here. Amongst the engineering froms for whom this foundry works are those of Chapman, Brothers, Vale and Lacey, and Halliday. For the first of the tirms a good deal of heavy casting, up to the full capacity of the furnace, has been performed.

The heavy shores, each weighing over a ton, for the Nepean Railway bridge, were cast here, for Mr. Eaylor, the contractor for the work. A good deal of the heavier casting for the railway bridge over the Hunter, at Singleton, was done by Mr. Hargrave; as also some of the heavy work for the Clerence River breakwater, and some 24-inch him railway. Within the last year or two some heavy castings have been done at this establishment, for ship work, consisting of acrews, cylinders, sole plates, mitre, spur, bevel, and fly wheels, &c. The principal work upon which the foundry is now engaged, is some of the castings for the approaches to the West Maitland bridge, under order from Mr. Mather, the contractor for that work; and some castings for machiner

The American from Baseless, brought wine and second control of the State of the Sta

was examined, and the case annue over and the estates of further evidence.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of William J. Disher, George H. Thorne, John Scobie, Anne Hyeronimus, James P. Ormiston, Jouhert and Bocher, Jules Joubert, and John White.

Creditors directions in the estates of James Dodge, Henry S. Patter, and William Garthon were ratified. Directions in the estate of James R. Carroll were not ratified.

Directions in the estate of James R. Carroll were not ratified.

In the estate of Oby W. Rawson, an adjourned special meeting. Insolvent was examined.

Before the REGISTRAN.
In the estate of Jacob Abraham, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

The special meeting in the estate of John J. Roberta was postponed for a week.

SCHMENDERS.

ostponed for a week.

SUBBENDERS.

JOSEPH Harris, of Phillip-street, Waterloo Estate, confrector, Liabilities, £93. Assets £7. Mr. Humphery

Joseph Harris, of Lumphers, Frieder, Liabilities, 203. Assets £7. Mr. Humphers, fficial assignee.

Loow Kong, of Abercrouble River, gold-diageer. Liabilities, 2114 Hz. Assets, £21 Hz. 6d. Mr. Mackende, efficial assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS,
Friday, August 21.—At 11: Michael Mwhabon, William G. Penningten, Richard Giles, second, William Horth, Michael Murray, Nephen Boutke, single. At Bathurat: William Freeman, single.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

single.
CERTIFICATE MERTINGS.
fuseday, August 25.—At 11: John Sooble, Thomas M'Gregor.
Abe Stott, Stephen Poppenhagen, Frederick Bradley, George Charles Gordon, John Seege, Jun., Philip Smeltzer, Robert Gregoto, James Yoo, Robert Blesse Lyuck, Thomas Jones, Oby Willam Rawroh.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

GENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs, Levey, Birrell, Remvick, and Murphy.

Of eight prisoners brought before the Bench, two were discharged and other two were remanded.

One person was fined 5s. for drunkenness, and another was fined 19s. for using obseene language.

William Lee was summarily convicted of having stolen a shawl, valued at 3s. 6d., the property of Margaret Dowling, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Henry Cunningham in bodily fear by threatening, having a knife in his hand at the time, that he would stabler, and was ordered to enter into a recognisance with surcties to keep the peace, or failing therein, to be imprisoned three months.

On the summons paper were twenty-six cases, of which ne was dismissed, five were postponed, and ten were not presecuted. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Nulsances, John Couron was fined 10s., for neglecting to keep his premises clean; and Stephen Turner was fined 40s., for allowing the contents of his watercloset to soak out. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Carriages plying for kire, Joseph Newcombe was fined 10s., for going on the stand without having completed the journey on which he started; Thomas Gates was fined 20s., for neglecting or refusing to start item the stand in his rotatien; James M'Carthy, John Bensley, and Francis M'Garland were each fined 5s. for loitering. Robert Kelly charged with having assaulted William Kenny, pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s. In Holden v. Mur, a proceeding to recover from an overholding tenant the possession of premises situated at the felbe, a warrant was granted, to lie in the office seven days. Robert Mitchell v. David M'Chier was a case of essault and battery initieted on a special constable of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company. Dr. Belinfante, instructed by Messre. Daintrey and Chapman, appeared on behalf of the Company, and Mr. Carroll for defendant to part of the constable, whose duty it is to keep order and to prevent obstruction to the safe l

neasthal fine of Ls. would neither satisfy the offence not act as a sufficient causing for the future.

The Rostran—Messre, Oalley, Campbell, Hordern, and Remy have been mammoned for Beach duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Bettonk their Worships Messre, H. H. Voss, Hordern, and Catley.

Am Thompson, charged with drunkennees, was fined as, in default to be sent to good for two days; and John 20c, with the alternates was sentenced to pay a fine of Augustus Event was used to pay a fine of Lee Work of the Workship Messre, H. H. Voss, Hordern, and Catley.

An Thompson, charged with drunkennees, was fined as, in default to be sent to good for two days; and John 20c, with the alternates was sentenced to pay a fine of Lee Workship and Lee Workship

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

Museus. Chas. Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of warshousemen, drapers, storakeepers, absthess, &c., to their continuation sale of drapery, fannels, clothing, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Fitt-street.—Abv.

The city of Brunswick has been bequesthed a valuable gallery of pictures belonging to Mdme. Leinicke. The cighty-two works forming the collection are all by the first masters. Amongst them is a fine Yandyke.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE. THURSDAY HYBRING

quotations. Holders of Adelaide breadstuffs are firmer, and look for advanced rates. Sales of Oregon have been made privately at £16; and several parcels of damsged Adelaide were placed at auction by Messrs. Stubbs and Co., at prices ranging up to £17 los. per ton. At Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale this morning, a fair business was done in sugars, groceries, &c., especially as the whole of the goods were sold for cash. White Mauritius crystals realised for cash. White Mauritius crystals realised £40 5s. to £40 15s.; fine counters, £36 2s. 6d. to £38; yellow, £32 10s. to £34; ration and

to £38; yellow, £32 10s. to £34; ration and browns, £27 to £32. Java coffee, d. p., 19½d. Inferior rum, 3s. 10d.; low brandy, 5s. 2d.

The quantity of wool offered at the weekly sales, held this afternoon, was small, and mostly fellmongers' lots; but, as far as such parcels could indicate the state of the market, prices were firmer; and for sheepskins an advance of about ½d. per lb. was obtained. Prime scoured wool sold at 17½d. to 20d.; greasy, 5d. to 6½d. Particulars of sales were as follows:—Messrs. Harrison and Jones sold 1 bale skin wool at 7d. 2 greasy at 6½d. 3 lots sheepskins

Messrs. Harrison and Jones sold 1 oate skin wool at 7½d., 2 greasy at 6½d., 3 lots sheepskins at 4½d. to 4½d.; pelts, 2½d. Messrs. Mort and Co. offered 50 bales wool, and disposed of—HR, 10 greasy lambs (very inferior) at 5d.: SxS, 10 scoured at 17½d to 20d.,

inferior) at 5d.; SxS, 10 scoured at 174d to 20d., 2 mixed at 24d. to 44d., 2 scoured at 18d., 1 greasy at 6d.; 14 lots sheepskins at 34d. to 54d. Mesers. Irwin and Turner disposed of about 15,000 sheepskins at 34d. to 54d. The following table, compiled from Westgarth's circular of June 19, exhibits the amount of the principal colonial securities now in the London market, their date of maturity, and latest quotations, as compared with the prices ruling at the departure of the May mail and five months previously:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.	Interest p.c p.s.	When payable.	This day.	Last mail.	Six months since.
Various Public	5	1871-6	101-2	109-2	98-100
E1,135,800) Railway Loans, ; &c. E5,701,800 ;	5	1888-96	100-1	98-9	9734-856
100. (issued 1886) at 90) pay by	5	1868-75	101-3	101-2	100-1
VICTORIA.					
Italiway Loan, 1858	6	1883-5	111-13	110-11	110-12
Water Supply, 1966, £850,000	6	1891	114-16	118-14	112-113
Water Works		1969-78			104-6
Melbne, Corp.	6	1868-75	••	3000	104-6
Geelong Corp. Loan, £86,000 QUEENSLAND. Loans of 1861-3,	6	1868-74	***	***	104-6
4, and 5 £1,850,200		1862,4,5	109 1/- 3	107 %-8%	103-6
Ditto 1886	6	1891	109 16-10	107%-8%	· 108-6
AUSTRALIA. Various Acts. 1953-66		1893 1997	109-15	111-14	110-11
£898,500) Ditto, 1853-64;	1	1878	104-9		¥ 5590
£280,600 i	۰	} 1893	LV1-D	108-11	104-0
Various Acts, 19 to 29 Vict. £239,600)	6	1878	101-4	100-3	101
£102.300	6	1868-90	107-9	106-6	104-4
Ditto 1867 NEW ZEALAND.	6	1895	101%-5%	10314	
Loan of 1861 i	6	1891	111-13	111-18	100-1
Part £3,000,000 Loan £1,000,000	5	14	9814-914	98%-9%	97 14-6 14
Ditto (issued) 1866),£500,000	6	1891	109-11	109-11	107%-8%
1866), £855,400	6	1891	106-10	111-18	109-10
Pro. Gov. Auck- /	6	1896	***	105%-7	1024-41
Canterb. (Rail-)	6	1893-8		107-8	105-7
Ditto Ln. Ord.	6	50 yrs.	***	107-8	104-4
1862, £387,999 (Otago, £500,000 (CORFORATION AND OTHER SECURITIES.	6	1898	•••	107-6	105-
£,00,000 Bonds of Melb.		1876-86	100-103	744	
and Hobson's	6	1880	104-G	101-9	99-100
Co., £100,000) Ditto do., £100,000 Ditto do., £100,000	6	1881 1895	87 14-90	98-100 88-5	96-96 88-5

Exchange on India for drafts by the banks at 00 days sight may be quoted—is 10 % do is 10 % do Calcutta and Madras; is 11d to 18 11 % Hombay. Council drafts are offering at 1s 10 % de per india Government Loan Notes are still in demand at an advance in prices, which may be quoted as follows:—9t to 95 for 4 per Cents.; 106 to 100 % for 5 per Cents. The triple of 5

Hobart Town advices are to the 13th instant.

Of the markets the Mercury says:

The breadtust market during the mouth has discussed but little, and as there has been very little export business design, sales have not gone beyond the supply of ordinary treads wants, at the date of our last summary we quoted flour at from \$17 to £18 per ton, and wheat at from \$6 pd to 7a per bushet. The agric attract statistics published by Government they are not considerable surplus of wheat in the constray, but the wind ware, one localing at Valparsible for this port. The market for other descriptions of grain is very dust. English harity is law in price, but owing chiefly to the oxecless way in which it is prepared for the market. Prominent attention has been drawn to this during the month, and it is shoped that the grain of the coming season will be submitted in better order.

(From the Times, June 16.) THE subject of iron defences is coming prominently before the public. To-day and for several following days it is proposed to make a number of experiments on a large scale and of

a very important character on iron structures of various kinds app'icable to land fortifications. The objects to be fired at are seven in number,

1. A structure representing one of the com-partments or casemates of the new iron forts now being erected on Plymouth Breakwater and 2. An experimental casemate of another kind,

dying, in various parts, several novel struc-3 and 4. Two single unbacked iron plates, 15 inches thick, one made by rolling, the other

by hammering.
5 and 6. Two masonry walls, protected with

7. A gun shield of peculiar construction, manufactured by the Millwall Iron Company. The most important of these structures is the first-named, of which, in anticipation of the

trials, we will endeavour to give a brief descripbeing, as far as we know, the first attempt to construct a land fortification with the main defence entirely of iron. It is, in general design a casemated one-tier battery, of an oval shape, mounted with eighteen guns, distributed uniformly round its circumference. It stands in Plymouth Sound, about one hundred yards in rear of the well-known breakwater, and about the middle of its length. The battery floor is at a level of sixteen feet above high water spring tides, and the base of the fort is to a certain extent, sheltered by the break-water. The long diameter of the oval, which is parallel with the line of the breakwater, measures 151 feet, and the short diameter 121 feet. The foundation is laid on the solid rock 36 feet below low water, and is carried up in masonry to the floor line, on which stands the iron fort containing the guns. The principal feature of this superstructure is its external or defence wall, forming the circumference of the fort, and built entirely of iron. It is 13 feet high and 15 inches thick on the south or seaward side, reduced to 14 inches on that facing up the harbour. The thickness is made up of three layers of iron, superimposed one on the er. The external, or front, layer is formed armour-plates five inches thick in the stronger part of the wall, and four inches in the weaker; they are of large area, and laid in horizontal tiers. Behind these comes the middle layer, composed generally of vertical iron "planks" or narrow plates each 161 inches wide and 5 or narrow plates each 163 inches wide and 5 inches thick, and of a length equal to the whole height of the wall; at the place of the port, however, this layer is formed of a solid plate, 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, in which the porthole The third, or internal, layer is formed of planks similar to the last, but laid horizontally. Thus the wall may be briefly described to consist of 5-inch large armour plates in front, backed by two layers of narrower 5-inch planks, crossing each other. The wall is supported by a series of upright iron standards, about 3 feet 9 inches apart, except at the embrasures where the interval is doubled. Each standard is 13 feet the interval is doubled. Each standard is 13 feet high and is formed of two bars 12 inches by 5 inches, the narrow edges bearing against the inner surface of the wall. The several thicknesses of the wall are bolted together and to the supporting standards by numerous wrought iron bolts made on Major Palliser's principle, and screwed up inside with double nuts; those which nast through the front plate are 3 inches

which pass through the front plate are 3 inches in diameter, and the remainder 21 inches. The wall is not perfectly vertical, but inclines back-

warus about one foot in the whole height, and top is further curved over towards the

with the view of causing shot to glance

off without doing serious damage. The embra-sures in the wall are 18 in number, and about 22 feet apart from centre to centre. Such is the external ceinture of the fort. We have termed it a wall for the sake of simplicity, but it is only analogous to the wall of a garden, not to that of a building, for the reason that it supports nothing; it is merely an extended shield, and probably it would be more appropriate to call it a shield-wall. The body of the fort is supported by large independent piers standing within the external wall, and quite separate from it. These are formed of concrete. cased in wrought-iron plate half an inch thick, a somewhat singular construction in an engineering point of view, the object of which engineering point of view, the object of which does not seem clear. The piers support large wrought-iron girders, on which massive brick arches are turned, to roof over the gun chambers, and the whole is covered with three feet thickness of concrete, intended, we presume, to make it bomb-proof. For about three or four feet at the front end, where the concrete meets the shield-wall, and which is a weak place, the concrete is a peculiar composition, made of cast-iron turnings mixed up asphalte and pitch, and weighing about 200 lb.
to the cubic foot; the remainder is ordinary gravel concrete, made with Portland cement. The shield-wall is connected by strong attachments to the roof-girders, but does not carry any of the weight. This independence is a novel and essential feature in the design, the object being to admit of the shield-wall being damaged or distorted by shot without interfering with the stability of the general work. It is asserted that, unless the wall is actually breached, the structure carrying the roof can be little affected by horizontal The magazines and stores are in vaults below the gun floor, and in the centre of the oval is a small open court, round which is disposed the accommodation for the garrison. The entrance to the fort is by a do face, a square hole being cut in the north for this purpose; but in case of attack, the door would be removed, and the hole closed with a massive iron shield. The casements are with a massive iron shield. The casements are fitted to receive 10-inch rifled guns of 18 tons, carrying shot of 400 lbs. weight, and fired with 60 lbs. of powder. They will be capable of training laterally through an angle of 70 degrees, which will admit of four of five of them being concentrated on a ship approaching from the Channel. They can elevate 10 degrees, and depress 5 degrees. In addition to the main battery, provision it made for hereafter mountrevolving iron turrets on the centre part of the fort, at a higher level, and these will part of the tort, at a higher level, and these win carry the most powerful ordnance it is possible to procure. The estimate for the fort is £145,000, of which the ironwork will probably cost about one-third. The drawings and speci-fications were prepared in January, 1867, and eight manufacturers were invited to tender, the contract being obtained by the Millwall Iron Company, The masonry of the fort is, we believe, completed up to the battery floor, and considerable progress has been made with the

Fort Cunningham, Bermuda, is intended to be built on a small island at the north-eastern and of the Bermudas, the object being to com-

mand the principal approach to the hoyal Dockyard, and the entrance to the mercantile harbour of St. Gearge. The seaward front consists of three straight faces, mounting altogether nine heavy guns; one of these will have masonry casemates with iron shields, but the other two will be iron batteries resembling that at Plymouth except that they will be straight other two will be iron batteries resembling that at Plymouth, except that they will be straight instead of curved. The contract for the iron-work of this fort has been taken by Sir John Brown and Co., of Sheffield.

The target erected at Shoeburyness is in-tended to represent a portion of the external shield-wall of these forts. It is about 22 feet long (equal in length to one gun division) and has an embrasure a little out of the centre. It is straight, like the Bermuda wall, not on a curve like the Plymouth one, but the curvature is so slight in this short length as not to make any material difference. The general construcany material difference. The general constitu-tion is the same as provided for in the contract drawings for the actual works, but several modifications in detail have been introduced, with a view of taking advantage of the latest experience, particularly that afforded by the trials of the Gibraltar shield; and we presume that it is intended to adopt such of these as prove successful. The 5-inch front lates are in three tiers; the lower one 4 feet 92 inches wide, and the middle one 4 feet 12 inch wide, are each in one length. This differs from the fort itself, in which they break point, and gives the target, on the one hand, the advantage of having no joint in the middle of the plates, but, on the other hand, the disadvantage of the want of continuity at either end. The upper tier of plates, which curve over towards the centre, have been considerably modified from the original design, partly to gain strength and partly to facilitate the process of bending. The whole of these front plates are planed at the edges to form close fitting joints. The middle layer of vertical 5-inch planks remains unaltered, except that the "port-plate" is made a little wider and carried up the full height of the wall. The inner horizontal 5-inch layer is considerably modified, and probably improved, by the substitution for three of the planks lying below the port of a planks lying below the port of a gle armour-plate 4 feet 2 inches wide, ning the whole length of the wall. single armour-place the state of the wall. If this plate had to be made expressly, it would add materially to the cost, as wide plates are so much more expensive than narrow bars : but as it is proposed to use for this purpose portions of the front plates which have been cut for testing, and which would otherwise be useless for the construction, it is stated that economy as well as structural benefit will ensue from the change.

The bolts have conical heads, countersuch into the front plate. The holes by which they pass through the middle and inner thickness of the wall are bored out to a larger diameter than that of the bolts themselves, the space being filled up with a bush of soft wood; this is a precaution suggested by the trials of the Gibelter. caution suggested by the trials of the Gibraltar shield, its object being to prevent the tearing of the bolt by any lateral displacement of the plates, and, with the same view, the sharp edges of the holes are rounded off, according to a plan successfully introduced into the fastenings of railway chairs many years ago. The nut ends of the bolts, where failure has so often occurred, are designed with much care. The nuts are bears on a concave iron washer, the movement without producing severe cross strains. The iron washer presses against a cushion of wood interposed between it and the plate, so as to give a soft and elastic bearing. Seventeen of the bolts, near the right and left hand edges of the target are enlarged to 31 inches diameter, with the object of compensating for the want of conti-nuity at the ends of the shield. The embrasure which in the original design is 4 feet high and 2 feet 4 inches wide, is altered in the target to 3 feet high and 2 feet 5 inches wide, to suit muzzle pivotting guns; and in order to strengther muzzle protting guns; and in order to strengthen the wall at this point an extra vertical bar, 12 inches by 5 inches, is added to the upright supporting standard on each side of the hole. In the original the iron the hole. In the original the wall was designed to stand directly the masonry foundation; but it is now intended to interpose an iron base plate 2 feet 7 inches wide by 21 inches thick, to give it by 21 inches thick, to give it In order to deaden the jar a firmer support. and to give a certain degree of softness and elasticity, layers of thick leather are interposed between the middle and inner thicknesses of the shield and between the inner surface of the shield and the upright standards. With the same object thicknesses of wood are inserted in several bearing points; as between the iron and the granite base between the base of the

standards, and in the part where the shield rests against the girders of the main building. The designers of this fort take credit for the with which the defensive strength of the wall may be hereafter increased if the improvements in artillery should render it neces-sary. They show that it will be easy at any time to add additional thicknesses of iron to any extent; and, as an example of how this may be done, part of the target on the right of the porthole is clothed with an extra protection of 5 inch of metal. This is formed by a plate 15 feet long and 6 feet 3 inches wide, set upright against the original face, and bolted to it by through-bolts in the usual way. In this part, therefore, the wall has 20 inches thickness of iron. Behind the target is built a representation of one of the gun compartments, complete, with its iron girders, brick arches, concrete roof, &c. Some alterations have been made in these parts, the principal one being the addition of a wrought-iron plate lining to the under side of the arches; and various other slight modifications have been carried out, either to improve the details or to adapt the structure to the circumstances of ex-periment. A thick rope mantlet is hung within the gun chamber immediately behind the shield, for the threefold purpose of catching small fragments flying off, of deadening the sound, and of keeping the men off the shield. The target has been manufactured at the Atlas Works, Sheffield.

The following statement will give a com-parison between the quantity of metal in this structure and in others of different kinds. The weight is per superficial foot :-

Plymouth Shield Wall, including the upright standards and bolts and nuts.
Ditto, strengthened with 5-inch extra plates Warrior, ship a side
Bellerophon, ditto Hercules, ditto Gibraltar Shield This comparison shows that the Plymouth wall is a strong one, as far as weight of metal is con-cerned, and to this we may add that its construc-tion is simple and its cost reasonable. But it would be useless now, on the eve of actual

The battary to be used is composed of five of the most powerful guns than can be procured. Four of these are wrought-iron rifled guns, of Woolwich make, weighing 7, 12, 18, and 23

tons respectively; the fifth is an American "Rodman" smooth bore, of 19 tons.

The 23-ton rifled gun has a calibre of 12 inches, and throws a projectile of 600lb. weight. It is about 15 feet long, the length of the bore being 12 feet 2 inches. The external diameter over the breech is nearly 4 feet 6 inches, which is reduced by five steps to 20 inches across the muzzle. The battering charge is 76 lb., which gives a striking velocity, at 200 yards distance, of 1160 feet per second. The projectile requires six men to lift it for

g. next is the 18-ton gun, with a 10-inch bore and a projectile of 400 lb. It is the same length as the last, and about 3 feet 10 inches diameter over the breech, reduced by two steps diameter over the breech, reduced by two steps to 184 inches at the muzzle. The full charge is 60 lb., giving a velocity at 200 yards of 1264 feet per second. This gun is used in the armament of the Hercules ship of war.

The 12-ton gun is 9 inches bore, carrying a projectile of 250 lb. It is a little shorter than the two former ones, about 39 inches external diameters at the breech reduced here external diameters at the breech reduced here.

diameter at the breech, reduced by several step to 18 inches at the muzzle; charge, 43 lb.; velocity, 1300 feet per second.

The smallest gun in the battery, weighing 7 tons, is 7 inches bore, and throws a projectile tons, is 7 inches bore, and throws a projectite of 115 lb. It is a much stronger gun in proportion to the weight of the shot than any of the others; the object being to use a large charge of powder, and give a high velocity, which is supposed to be useful in attacking iron plates. The charge for this gun is 22 lb., and the striking velocity at 200 yards is 1440 feet

per second.
All these guns are constructed with steel barrels, strengthed with wrought-iron coils, and they are rifled with simple shallow grooves, three in number in the smallest gun, increasing to ten in the largest. The projectiles are all sharp-pointed, on the Palliser principle, made of white hard cast-iron, and provided with brass stude fitting lossely in the grooves. Their studs fitting loosely in the grooves. Their length is a little more than double the calibre. The shells are a little longer, of the same form and metal, and with bursting charges varying from 211b, in the smallest to 141b, in largest shell. The guns are mounted on garrison sliding carriages.

son sliding carriages.

The fifth gun is the "Rodman," a cast-iron smooth-bore of American make. It weighs 19 tons, is 15 inches in the bore, and throws a round cast-iron ball of 450lb. The length is 19 tons, is 15 inches in the bore, and throws a round cast-iron ball of 450lb. The length is about the same as the rifled 23-ton gun; the diameter over the breech is about 4 feet, reduced by a gradual curved taper to 23 inches over the muzzle. The service charge in America is 60 lb., but as their powder is only five-sixths the strength of ours, the charge used here is 50 lb., and this is found to give at 200 yards a striking velocity of 1160 feet per

To give an idea of the tremendous powder of the battery, we may state that if the five guns were fired in a salvo they would deliver, in this single round, about 16 cwt. of shot, propelled with 250 lb. of powder, and striking the target with a force which, expressed in the form of mechanical powder, would be sufficient to throw nearly a ton weight over the top of the highest mountain in the world.

The cuns are placed 200 yards from the targets, but they will be fired with variable charges of powder, representing the effect at different distances. The official programme announces no less than 112 rounds, excluding those at the Millwall shield, for which the guns must be moved. The first 45 of these are shot and shell at the Plymouth wall, which, we believe, is to be first attacked, the charges being arranged to represent distances of 500 and 1000 yards. We do not give particulars, as it is uncertain whether the printed programme will be adhered to; but a notice of the gun and projectile about to be fired will be exhibited each round.

> CRUELTY IN WAR (From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Some curious speculations are suggested, and train of thought which it may not be altogether unprofitable to pursue, by the announcement that France and Russia have entered into a compact not to make use of "explosive missiles" in war. At the outset it is important to understand distinctly what is meant by "explosive missiles"—whether the term is intended to include shells of all descriptions. If so, and if the compact were to be literally and faithfully observed, we should have in truth a mighty revolution in the warlike art. One of the most potent agents in modern warfare is the shell. It is this projectile that has given rise to the necessity for armour-plated ships of war, or which, at any rate, first led to their introduction. It is by means of shell that magazines are blown up and towns fired, and the graver incidents of war traced out. Whether acting in motion as missiles, like the shrapnel, or on occasion the common shell; whether acting, so to speak, in repose, as mines, like the shells projected from mortars or for this specific purpose from guns; whether breaching parapets, or scattering death and destruction between the decks of contending vessels, or adding the horrors of darkness by their smoke, and of fire by their ncendiary properties, to the circumstances of the contest—the shell is admittedly more formidable than any other single instrument of warfare employed by civilised man. For an arrangement to be come to by which two great military nations solemnly abjured its use would be, indeed, a matter of no little significance. But the Russian official circular of the 21st of May, which has just been published, dispels all doubts upon this subject which the anticipatory doubts upon this subject which the anticipatory telegram may have suggested. The only explosive missiles which it is proposed not to use are shell bullets for rifles, designed specially with reference to their use against the personnel of an enemy. It is not even proposed to restrict the use of rifle shells intended to blow up timbers and the like, although it is admitted that some difficulties may be a subject to the state of the control of the state of t

may arise in practice in proving that the shells "were only used to explode ammunition waggone, and not against the men." Passing by this difficulty, we reach others, as it appears to us, not much more easy to surmount. ample, what constitutes a shell bullet? As we once before pointed out, if the bullet be only hollow (like our own bullet for the Snide rolley and not charged at all, it will produce effects upon its victims little, if at all, inferior to those produced by what are known as shell bullets. In fact, a

hollow bullet of any sort, whether charged or not, is to all intents and purposes a shell, as every one who has used the Metford bullet against large game, will readily testify; and the considerations of humanity which recom-mend the disuse of the one ought, for consis-tency's sake, to extend to the disuse of the other. Then, if Russia and France pledge themselves not to use these projectiles against one another, what course will they adopt when they have to fight other nations, supposing other nations do not choose to fall in with the arrangements? In the event of another Crimean war, and on the supposition that

shell bullets are found to be effective than solid bullets, or effective than solid bullets, or more securate, which is very possible, or more far reaching or useful as a rough and ready meanof determining the range, how would Russia satisfy the engagement ? - would she have one sort of ammunition for use against Frenchmen and another sort for use against Englishmen? The same consideration, mutatis mutandis, will spiply to war generally. Some nations may accept the conditions, others may reject it. And if this principle be carried out of international compacts with regard to the missiles to be employed, we shall have a very curious state of things and one which will considerable conferthings, and one which will considerably confuse and increase the labours of musketry instruc-tors. We shall have our French bullet, our Spanish bullet, and our German bullet, and so And if one nation should treacherously abandon its compact in a moment of pressure what a treachery it would be! For French batwhat a treatherly it would be: For French out-tailons in a Russian campaign to be suddenly opened upon by shell bullets at a critical moment, if we dare venture the supposition, would be a piece of treatherly without parallel and without redress. But on the principle that everything is fair in love and war, and that war severs most compacts, if, indeed, it does not directly proceed from their violation, we do not see how such a possibility is to be absolutely guaranteed against—or how, at any rate, rules of this sort are to be enforced. At this point we very nearly touch the reductio ad absurdum argument, but without pursuing it to these consequences we turn to a larger and more interesting side of it. What is the meaning of it all? We told that shell bullets cruel in their application, and, as such, that their use among civilised nations is to be scouted and refused. But here we are led to ask, What constitutes cruelty in war? If shell man more "cruel" than one which kills or mutilates half a dozen, or which blows a whole ship's crew to destruction? And if gun shells filled with powder are not cruel, what shall we say of Mar-tin's shells filled with molten iron? And even as regards these shell bullets themselves, it might be urged with substantial force that, as they are likely to explode in and probably kill the first man they touch, instead of passing through and woulding more or less severely half a dozen, their injuries are so far more lim-ited, and the cruelty of their use is more questionable than might at first sight appe Where, in fact, and by what standard shall draw the line? Une man, or one regiment or nation o men, may object altogether to the use of solid bullets, for the matter of that, and prefer shell bullets as less likely to main merel and inflict lingering wounds, and as likely to wound, as we have said, fewer men. Or native tribes of Africa, and the like, may insist upo plements of warfare. And on the face of it. bullets are decidedly more cruel than arrows; they injure at a greater distance and more certainly; and so also arrows are more cruel than swords and swords than fists, and so on, until we come to such a refinement and civilization in warfar

In sober truth, however, restrictions of this sort are puerile and absurd, like the bargain between schoolboys not to hit in the face. Shall we be shocking sensibilities if we say that nothing is cruel in war which is not wantonly so? But so, in reality, it is; war is in itself such great cruelty, in a sense, and so great an evil, that whatever can bring it to a quicker conclusion and present it in its most awful aspect to the imaginations of men, is so far the reverse of cruel that it will tend to make nations more cautious hew they engage in it. To mutilate your prisoners, to burn them alive, to inflict seedless tortures, to attack non-combatants, or deliberately to injure or maltreat an enemy with no corresponding advantage, are things utterly barbarous and devilish. But to abstain from the use of particular instruments of warfare on the ground merely that they are exceptionally fatal and destructive is, we venture to assert not merely not humane, but the very reverse Whatever tends to shorten campaigns say nothing of what tends to their avoid-ance altogether) is in reality an instru-ment rather for preserving life than for destroying it. For the most terrible miseries of war are, after all, not those which are occasioned or endured in actual conflict, nor is the loss of life in battle any measure of the suffer-ing and loss of life in a campaign, or of the sadness and mourning in distant homes. Dysentery, that "scourge of armies," exposure, painful marches, insufficient food—these are the might more profitably direct their attention. History abounds with instances of this: there is the Moscow campaign; there is our own Crimean campaign; there is, indeed scarcely a campaign which does not illustrate this position more or less. Where campaigns are short, whatever the actions which they include they whatever the actions which they include, they are generally far less deadly than those of longer duration. Witness, for example, in this

uggest with Jeannette "that those who make

t is now proposed by the Emperors of two war-

quarrels be the only ones who fight." his is a point very far in advance of that which

ionger duration. Witness, for example, in this direction the short, sharp German war of 1866. And therefore we say of this strange compact that it will fail of its end. It will fail from whatever point of view we regard it, either because the limitation of the restriction to shell bullets leaves untouched the vastly more destructive and horrible explosive missiles used by srtillery; or on the broad principle that that which tends to make actions more prompt and decisive tends in the same proportion to render campaigns, considered as a whole, less so, and even less frequent; and, if it comes to defining what constitutes cruelty in war, it we say again that only that wi is wanton and unnecessary—only taking of human scalps to adopt figure, for the mere pleasure and glory of

In short, the basis upon which this question should be considered is quite a different one from that upon which its discussion is now proposed. It is this: Is the use of shell bullets a icanton and unnecessary aggravation of suffering, without any compensating or counterbalancing advantages? That is to say, will
they merely inflict more cruel wounds and nothing else? Will they produce no greater
moral and aggregate physical effects? If they
will not, then, in the name of civilisation
and humanity, discard them for ever
and a day. But if it be otherwise, if they
are likely to put more men hors de combat,
if they are likely to frighten more men, if
in any way their use will be attended with military advantage, then the accidental fact, so to
call it, that their use is attended with occasionally greater individual suffering ought not to canton and unnecessary aggravation of suffer ally greater individual suffering ought not to weigh in the balance, since the sufferings so in-

sary than that which may follow from the use of any other of the horrible engines of the soldier's craft. It all turns, indeed, upon what sort of projectile will put most men hors de combat in the shortest time, and not upon which projectile will most severely injure an equal number of wounded men. A projectile which satisfies the former may be regarded as one of the necessary evils of war, and one the use of which is to be recommended on the ground, as we contend, of humanity to mankind at large. A projectile of the latter class is cruel, in every sense of the word, and wan-

tonly so, and ought not to be employed.

The question has, we understand, been referred to our own Government. In determining it we trust that these considerations will be fully taken into account. And while we shall rejoice if it can be shown that so terrible shall rejoice if it can be shown that so terrible a missile is unnecessary, and merely calculated to aggravate individual suffering, and as such that it is one to be abandoned by the civilized nations of the earth, we should deplore the abandonment of a projectile which, however awful in practice, could be shown to possess important military qualities. Our object in war should be to strike terror by the weight and promptness of eur blows. Is the shell bullet calculated to do this? If it is, it ought not to be given up. But if it is it ought not to be given up. But if it is merely an instrument for wounding the same number of men so much more cruelly, while it strikes no greater awe in the hearts of others, then, again we say, by all means give it up. But before we do so, let these points be carefully determined.

ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE MICHAEL.

Assassination is becoming one of the most conspicuous features of our age. In private life, murder—even on slight provocation—has of late grown alarmingly common, and in the political world the shooting or stabbing of unpopular rulers is resorted to with increasing frequency. Some extreme assertors of demo-cratic rights have almost made a deity of the dagger, and it seems to be considered by several of the revolutionary party that any man is privi-leged to constitute himself the avenger of society for wrongs which in his lonely musings he may conceive society has suffered. That under cir-cumstances of prolonged and cruel tyranny, where all legal remedy is hopeless, the assassi-nation of the tyrant may be susceptible of ex-cuse, or even welcomed as a dread release from intolerable miseries oppressing a whole nation, is what few will be found to deny; but the act should at no time be erected into a virtue, and even in the most allowable cases men should be careful how they exalt a principle so peculiarly liable to abuse. The tendency of the Red Republicans on the Continent, however, has been to surround political assassination with a halo of glory and sentiment. They have in this way kept alive some of the worst traditions of the old Greek and Roman Republics, and have imposed on the young and enthusi shows and melodramatic appearance of devotion to liberty, which is often little better than the servility of the parasite towards the monarch whom he flatters and betrays. The numerous attempts to murder most of the reigning sove-reigns of Europe, the actual slaughter of Abraham Lincoln, and the bloody atrocities of the Fenians in England, Ireland, Canada, and Australia, show how terribly wide-spread is this political disease; and the violent death of Prince Michael of Servia proves that the vice has penetrated to a part of Europe which has not hitherto been conspicuous for this mode of action, however wild and rough the manners of

Prince Michael Obrenowitch was a man of culture and fair abilities, who had travelled a good deal, had studied philosophy at Heidel-berg, and did the best he could to govern a very primitive country, saturated with Oriental notions in consequence of its long subjection to Turkey, on Western principles of "Constitu-tionalism." That he was not conspicuously successful is hardly a matter for surprise. Servia has not yet completed her revolution and is still in too transitional a state to adap herself very readily to the ways of old-establishe monarchies and highly civilised peoples. Cen turies ago, the country formed an independen monarchy of considerable power, which gave a great deal of trouble to the Eastern Empire in the days of its decline, and even snatched from its grasp territories of no mean extent; but, from the middle of the fifteenth century to the early part of the present, Servia was an integral part of the Ottoman dominions, and indeed still owes fealty to the Sultan as its suzerain. There was a brief interval during the first half of the eighteenth century when, by the chances of war, it came into the pos session of Austria; but it was afterwards re-gained by the Porte, and all national feeling which the people endeavoured to keep alive by popular songs of much beauty, force, and tender-ness—was ruthlessly suppressed. Nevertheless, the Services cherical in several their services. viana cher tions after an independent life, and in 1787 an attempt at insurrection was headed by a herdsman and grazier named George Petrowitch, otherwise Kara George, or Black George. The movement failed, and Petrowitch, who was a man of courage and skill, with an excellent gift of taciturnity, fied into Austria, served in the army of that Power during the campaign of 1788-9 against Turkey, and bided his time. The time came at length. In 1806, having long before returned to Servia and resumed his pastoral occupations, he mustered 10,000 men. and suddenly presented a bold front to the Turks. He best the Pasha of Bosnia, who was in command of a large army, and drove him across the Drina with great less; then, marching tapidly against the Pasha of Scutari, who was at the head of another large army, he struck such dismay into him that he proposed a truce, which, however, was not ratified by the Porte, and Kara George went on with his military operations, until, in the following year, the country was completely free. So far, all went well : but the victories of peace are mor difficult than those of war. Kara George was not able to agree with the military sub-governors whom he had placed over the several districts, and who, in combination with a Senate of twelve members, one for each district, formed the Administration. To restore his popularity, he invaded Bosnia in 1809, while Russia was at war with Turkey, but was driven back. In 1810 he had better success, though only in de-fence of Servia; and this enabled him to obtain fence of Servia; and this enabled him to obtain more ample powers from the Diet. His good fortune, however, was only short-lived; for in 1813 the Turks recovered Servia, and drove Kara George (who seems by this time to have lost all his energy) into the Austrian dominions. The setting of the star of Kara George was the rising of that of Milosch Obrenowitch. He slew was a herdamen with a martial temperature. also was a herdsman, with a martial tempera-ment equal to that of his predecessor. He raised a fresh insurrection, and, after some reverses reduced the Turks to the necessity of making terms with the natives, according to which terms the Servians obtained a very con-siderable control over their own affairs, even to

the extent of taxing themselves without any interference from the Porte. The fortresses, however, were to remain in the hands of the Sultan,
and he was to be acknowledged as suzerain of
the country. All this while, Kara George was
scheming with the Russians against Turkey, and
one day he appeared in Servia, and raised the
standard of revolt. It was an imprudent and
perhaps a self-seeking step; but if, assome affirm,
he was betrayed into the hands of the Turke by
Milosch, the act was one of the basest perfidy and
cruelty. At any rate, Kara George was slain,
and Milosch remained at the head of affairs.
Various reforms were introduced, assimilating cruelty. At any rate, Kara George was stain, and Milosch remained at the head of affairs. Various reforms were introduced, assimilating the government and laws of the country to the methods prevailing in Western Europe; and, in 1830, by an Imperial hatti-sherif, religious liberty was proclaimed, and hereditary succession, with the title of Prince, established in the family of Milosch. Being afterwards suspected of peculation, Milosch was compelled to resign, after a vain attempt at defying the Senate. The princely dignity remained in his family for a while, but his second son was deposed for the same offence as his father, and Alexauder Karageorgewitch, a son of Kara George, mounted the throne. His power was as little permanent as that of his predecessors. He was dismissed in time as the others had been, and again the Obrenowitch family came to the summit of affairs in the person of Prince Michael who has just been so suddenly cut off. Alexander Karageorgewitch, who is living in Austria, the refuge of all deposed Eervian rulers, is strongly suspected of being the instinator of the strongly suspected of being the strongly suspected of the summit of the summit of the strongly suspected of being the strongly suspected of the summit o ander Karageorgewitch, who is living in Austria, the refuge of all deposed Servian rulers, is strongly suspected of being the instigator of the crime. It would he unjust to assume the truth of this suspicion; but it is generally entertained at Belgrade, and the official papers assert without hesitation that such is the fact. He is said the same about the out hesitation that such is the fact. He is said to have been recently seen about the frentiers, on the Austrian side of the Danube. His friends, however, affirm that he had business there, concerning the purchase of an estate, and it may be that he was innocent of the assassination. The Provisional Government, formed immediately on the death of Prince Michael, will nevertheless, it is thought, demand his extradition by Austria, and a sister of the Princes Karageorgewitch is among the persons arrested. Prince Milan IV., a nephew of the late Prince, residing in Paris, has been called to the throne, and his aunt will act as Regent until his majority is Paris, has been called to the throne, and his aunt will act as Regent until his majority is attained. Such are the elements of disorder existing at the present moment in a country which, with a strong, intelligent, and steadily progressive Government, might have a prosperous future. The aspect of affairs is certainly black. Although at the first moment the people appeared to rally to the Provisional Government, and to accept the young Prince as their sovereign, a good deal of discontent has since arisen at the numerous arrests and domiciliary visits ordered by the authorities. Agitation and intrigues are said to be gaining ground, and, whether or not the deposed Prince had anything to do with the assassination, it would seem that for some time past there has been a conspiracy for the restoration of the

would seem that for some time past there has been a conspiracy for the restoration of the Karageorgewitch dynasty.

The history of Servia during the years of its comparative freedom has been a history of the struggles for predominance of two rival families, both of recent and humble origin, both the representatives of revolutionary ideas, and both stained by some very questionable transactions. The country has abundant internal riches, is remarkable for its beauty, and has given birth to a brave and active race. Yet has given birth to a brave and active race. it makes no corresponding advance, and the people are still hopelessly overridden by that semi-barbarism which appears to belong to all nationalities professing the Greek religion.

road evert road and were into leav that the above grace who shar the road our N stand the road being being being being being the road of la are world bern was the road of la are world bern the road of la are world bern world bern the road of la read being be

MR. HENRY VINCENT'S VISIT TO "THE SHAKERS." MR. Vincent, who is making a tour through the United States, has sent home the following account of a visit to "the Shakers" community:—On the north-western border of the State of New York, within a mile of the divid-State of New York, within a mile of the dividing line of Massachusetts, and about 150 miles from the city of New York, is the summer retreat of Lebanon Springs. Hills, mountains, and valleys, trees, gardens, farmhouses, and farms, spread around and above you in ever-varying beauty, reminding one of the hills and valleys of Llangellen in Wales. On the side of one of the mountains—Mount Lebanon—commanding fine view of the whole pannorman cluster three the mountains—Mount Lebanon—commanding a fine view of the whole panorama, cluster three distinct portions of that singular body of people called by the vulgar "the Shakers." This "society of believers" is the product of that mighty upheaving of the mind and soul that manifested itself in England and Europe during the greater part of the last century. Wesley, Whitfield, the French prophets, Emanuel Swedenborg, and others, all represented, with more or less truth and properts, Emanuel Sweenborg, and countries all represented, with more or less truth and power, the yearning of living souls for light, life, and salvation. In this great awakening as in the time of the Commonwealth, many strange in the time of the Commonwealth, many strange doctrines and new sects arose and fell, and among these we must class the people called Shakers. About the year 1738, Ann Lee, of Manchester, England, came under strong religious convictions, and, joined by six or eight brethren or sisters, under the guidance of a vision, left England for America, settling in this country. After working separately for a living, and suffering much persecution and hardship for many years, the little band gathered into a religious society in the woods of Watervilat, near Albany, in 1776. In 1779 a great revival of religion occurred in New Lebanon, and in other towns and villages, and many of these people were gradually impressed by Ann Lee and her friends that the time had come to gather themselves out of the world, and in the power of the Holy Spirit "to crucify all power of the Holy Spirit "to crucify all worldly lusts"—and to enter into the spiritual Millennial Church, in the practice of spiritual Millennial Church, in the practice of perfect chastity, temperance, charity, brotherly and eisterly love—abandoning all private pro-perty for the common good, and having, like the early Christians, "all things in common." the early Christians, "all things in common." From their great fervour in preaching—their tremblings and quakings—they were spokes of as "Shakers," which name they are by no means ashamed to adopt. Their progress was necessarily slow, as they took up a sross to heavy to be borne by ordinary menfland women of the world. The Shaker communities are divided into families. Within sight of each other at Mount Lebanon are three of these families—North Family, Church Family, and South Family. The first numbers 60 brethren and sisters; the second 120. In the New Lebanon Society there are altogether sight of these families—in all 500 brethren and sisters. This New Lebanon Society owns 6000 acres of these families—in all 500 brethren and sussistant—This New Lebanon Society owns 6000 acres of land—a large proportion of which is devoted to fuel, timber, and sheep. This people also possess garden seeds, herbs, and fruits, which are everywhere famed for their quality. Throughout the Union there are eighteen flourishing Shaker Societies, sacredly living a celibate life, and enjoying a perfect compunity of worldly and epjoying a perfect community of worldy goods. It was with no small delight on Friday evening last I found myself in front of a stage waggon with my friend William Hardacre, of Philadelphia, riding seven miles over muldy

brehren and three sisters standing face to face. The remainder formed a circle round the room. The brethren and sisters in the centre of the room sang hymns, while the rest moved round them in a kind of dance, moving their open hands as though waiting to catch a blessing. All was gravely performed, with an evident profound sense of awe. On Sunday this worship was repeated, with the addition of a more lively spiritual song and dance. The Shakers hold to the example of Miriam and King David, and other members of the ancient church, in manifesting their joy and gratitude at the goodness of God towards them by spiritual songs and dances. Although the ceremony was new to me, I felt no levity, but was gravely impressed by the deep solemnity of what I saw. I was permitted to address the assembly, and on Sunday night, by invitation, met the Church Family, and gave, to the best of my ability, a sketch of the present state of religion in England in the Established Church and in the Dissenting bodies. They appeared particularly impressed by the account I gave of the great work resulting from the labours of Mr. Spurgeon; and at both families they desired me to say to brethren in England that they blessed God for all the work done by the working of the Holy Spirit is other Churches. I had not time to make myself so. the working of the Holy Spirit is other Churches. I had not time to make myself ac-Churches. I had not time to make myself acquainted with all the peculiarities of their belief. I have no doubt they hold many views from which I should dissent; but I felt in no good mood for discussion, and had not opportunity enough for patient investigation of the doctrines which kept them apart from other sects. Those who desire information on these points must search them out for themselves; they will find them epitomised in works published by the society. I contented myself with the results I saw before me, and thought them sufficiently remarkable me, and thought them sufficiently remarkable to command the respectful and thoughtful attention of the Church and the World. I inquired into the Church and the World. I inquired into the internal working of the community—as to how disputes and misunderstandings were settled if they unfortunately arose. I was told that here again they adopted the Christian plan—speaking to the brother or sister alone, and if that failed, "tell it unto the church;" and that so far all had moved on with hymnore. if that failed, "tell it unto the church," and that, so far, all had moved on with harmony, and no serious difficulty had disturbed him. Another thing I have also seen in relation to the Shakers. Every one in America with whom I have spoken speaks highly of their moral character—of their truthfulness, of their honesty in their dealings with their fellow men; all bear this testimony, with the exception of those degraded people who believe there are no such things as virtue and truth on the earth. Elder Frederick Evans is an Englishman by birth, coming from the old county of Worcester. He is a tall man, with an earnest thoughtful face, and a pleasant play of grave humour around the mouth. He appears to be over 60 years of age. He is affable in his manners, and anxious to communicate his opinions to inquirers. I conversed with three effort. communicate his opinions to inquirers. I con-versed with three or four Englishmen, who were happy in the enjoyment of the lives they had chosen.

THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

Tax French Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects upon the new Press Law, in which he says:—

In realising the promise of January 19, 1867, the new Press Law puts an end to the discretionary power of the administration. The necessity of previous authorisation and the disciplinary powers of the Minister are at the easme time abolished. Henceforth the Press will only have as its judges the judges of every citizen. It will no longer be under tutelage. Henceforth it is incumbent upon the guardian of the seals to give detailed instructions to the public prose-

cutors as to the execution of a law which only maintains the repressive action of the tribunals towards the Press. But if the part of the administration is profoundly changed, it remains none the less considerable; it is transformed and does not disappear. What is this part as towards the judicial authority? What as towards the writer? In what degree shall you concur, as administrative power, in the application of the new law? Brief explanations will suffice to settle upon these three points the towards the writer? In what degree shall you concur, as administrative power, in the application of the new law? Brief explanations will suffice to settle upon these three points the character and the nature of your intervention. When the judicial authority has to begin a prosecution having a political character, it is essentially desirable that it should be in agreement with you. It alone has to decide the question of legality, but you will often have to give your opinion as to the question of opportuneness. This situation implies that frequent relations and an understanding will be more than ever necessary between you and the public ministry. It also requires that you should not point out any article to the bar without having previously referred it to me, and that you should keep me fully acquainted with the phases as well as the results of every prosecution. Towards the writer, who does not come under the application of the repressive laws, you have a double duty to fulfil, the duty of surveillance and the duty of good relations. The duty of surveillance is indispensable to place you in a position to rectify erroneous facts. The more the control of the Press is extended to the acts and intentions of the authorities the more it becomes important to establish its truth. You have at your disposal either the communique, a direct reply to the journal that has led the public into error, or the contrary assertion inserted in another journal. These two methods of rectification possess no serious value save when they are made use of immediately. They only strike the mind of the reader when they put on a brief, a taking form, when they avoid the warmth of controversy and the length of discussion. They should confine themselves to correcting the erroneous figures or the inexact fact. As previously, you will be god enough to submit to me in advance every communique, together with the article by which it is called forth. The duty of good relations is the best means of defence. It comprises neither the dignity of power no those who shall address themselves loyally to you. When essential questions do not divide us these relations may often prove the cause of voluntary rectifications. In bringing men closer together they may bring ideas closer also; they may, at any rate, obtain more justice in appreciating intentions; they may cause private wounds to be avoided, and may take from controversy that aggressive characters which sometimes securates. arguresive character which sometimes separates men more widely than the contradiction of principles. You will have M. le Prefect to assist in the application of the law by watching over the execution of three new regulations. These refer to the declaration, to the deposit, and to the sutherisation of special mixing

over the execution of three new regulations. These refer to the declaration, to the deposit, and to the authorisation of special printing effices. Every manager of a journal shall be authorised, when he may request it, have a printing office reserved exclusively to printing his newspaper. The Legislature has not yet settled the question of the monopoly of liberty of printing and publishing, but it has desired that, previous this definitive solution, the journalist might lives be certain of having a printer. It primises, henceforth, an authorisation, and the Government would not be able to refuse it, other to the manager of the industrial, the atterary, or the purely political journal. Further, his printing office could not be diverted from so object. It is created for no other purpose than to secure the free establishment of the journal. It must only print that journal itself, or anything forming an essential element of its publication, as prospectus, justers, postage bands, subscribers, and receipts. It could not go beyond this without encroaching upon establishments now in existence, and whose monopoly is still maintained by law. The foreign Press cannot be made amenable to our tribunals, and hence the discretionary power, article 2 of the decree of February 17, 1852, conferred upon us with regard thereto, is maintained in its integrity. Nothing is therefore changed in the regulations as to admission and circulation governing the foreign Press upon French territory.

"A LITTLE learning," one of our poets has observed, "is a dangerous thing;" and the observation may be applied to a little liberty with equal truth. Let a people be held in fetters, and the ruler is safe, at least for a long time, and especially if the people are ignorant, and he takes care that they shall not be educated; only it will be well for him to look well to their material welfare, and indulge them with as many public spectacles as may be convenient. But if he gives them a little liberty, the sooner he crowns the edifice the better, for it will assuredly not be long in topling over, and overwhelming him in its ruins, if that act be neglected. The him in its ruins, if that act be neglected. The Emperor of the French seems to us to be in this position. He has been talking of "crowning the edifice" for the last year and a half, but holds his hand as if he had a secret conviction indight ethics for the last year and a half, but holds his hand as if he had a secret conviction that he might do too much or too little for his own safety, and yet dared not do enough for the people's satisfaction. He has at last given, or to speak by the letter of the Constitution, allowed the Senate to give, a little liberty in the matter of the Press. It is a very little—just enough to what the appetite of the French for more. The first fruits of this enlargement of the people's liberty is La Lanterne—rather an ominous title, to begin with, smacking strongly of revolution. It is not a newspaper, however, nor is it a political magazine, nor a review. We can describe it only as a weekly vehicle of the views on all subjects—political, economical, social, literary, and artistic—of M. Rochefort, whose name is likely to go down to posterity as indissolubly associated with it as that of Wilkes with the North Briton, or that of Cobbett, with the Weekly Register and its memorable decile of the set. it is that of Wilkes with the North Briton, or that of Cobbett, with the Weekly Register and its memorable device of the gridiron. A plain-speaker, and, metaphorically speaking, a hard-hitter, who yet knows how to keep within the narrow limits of the law, and deals his trenchant blows at men and things with the airiness of one who delights in the fray, M. Rochefort seems just the sort of writer to set all Prance laughing at the Emperor and his Ministers, and chucking over his epigrammatic sentences, each of which is a blow at the throne and its surroundings.

the Prince de le Moskow, on account of some reflections on the treachery of Marshal Ney; but he is rot to be got-rid of in that manner—he stands upon his right of criticism, and declines to give the Prince the opportunity of killing him. But La Lanterns is prohibited from being sold in the streets; those who want it must go to the office for it. That is all that can be done with it under the new law of the Press, so long as its conductor complies with the requirements of that law. Perhaps it would have been wiser for the Government not to have interfered with its sale in the streets, which atrikes us, with our English notions of liberty, as mean-spirited. The circulation of the paper will probably not be at all diminished by this interferere with its free sale. Meanwhile the situation at the Tuileries is certainly not improved by the advent of M. Rochefort's brockers, which speaks out as boldly for peace as for liberty, while the Emperor is probably meditating war, and does not feel sure whether he would not have done better to have let "the crowning of the edifice" alone. What is to become of the second empire if M. Rochefort progresses as he has begun, and France continues to laugh and applaud? The bust of M. Ledru Rollin sold the other day for more money than anybody was willing to give for that of Prince Napoleon. The Emperor must hope that his own will not be submitted to public competition until this incident has been forgottes. It must be a question of increasing moment and urgency with him whether he will give tion until this incident has been forgotten. It must be a question of increasing moment and urgency with him whether he will give more liberty, and that soon, or take back what he has given. But in the latter course there is as much danger as in procrastination. What if La Lanterne should some day be read to assembled thousands in the public gardens of the capital under such size the capital under such size that the public gardens of the capital under such circumstances as certain journals were read in 1830? It may come to that, if the Emperor does not march boldly for-ward, not letting the people tread upon his

Av the London Central Criminal Court, on the 9th June, a well-dressed and good-looking woman, named Annie Rever, otherwise Annie Laura Rever, surrendered to an indictment charging her with the commission of bigamy. The prisoner pleaded 'Not guity,' Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Poland conducted the pro-ecution, and Mr. Ribton the defence; Mr. Montagu Williams was counsel for the second husband. The trial, from the attendant circumstances, appared to excite very great interest.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said the facts were extremely simple though, as would be seen, the case was marked by some peculiarly. The prosecution was instituted by a gentleman named Blackmore, a physician, between whom and the lady at the bar a cere mony was performed in Scotland, which might or might not have amounted to a marriage. Mr. Black more after wards heard the lady had been married previously, and he employed a solicitor, who discovered that she had been married, not only once, but twice before—first at Cardiff in 1863, and again in Carliale in 1866. Those were the short facts, and personally he should be glad if, on the part of the defence, circumstances were adduced which would justify the jury in finding a verdict of not guilty.

The first witness was the Rev. M. A. Pierpoint, a clergymen of the Church of England, who proved that on the 2nd of June 1863, he performed the marriage ceremony at the parish church of St. John, Cardiff, between Charles Julian Reeve and the prisoner, in the name of Annie Rickaby, and he produced a certified copy of the register, in which the husband, Mr. Reeve, on the 24th April last, at Exeter. He had seen the prisoner and Mr. Rever on the day before the marriage. They called at his house to make the necessary arrangements, and he married them on the following morning. He had never seen Mr. Rever before for a merchant. Witness saw the husband, Mr. Reeve, on the 24th April last, at Exeter. He had seen the prisoner and Mr. Rever on the day between the prisoner and Mr. Rever on the south Jesus. A pris

witness. In consequence of Reeve being indebted to him, witness made inquiries respecting him of his mother, who resided in Pimilico, and she said he was dead, and had died in Dublin. On the 8th of March, 1865, the mother of Reeve addressed a letter to the defendant, through witness, stating in effect that their marriage was not lawful, assigning as a reason that Reeve was only his stage name, and that his real name was Bryant Ruther. She added that the prisoner need not fret on that account, for that "the poor fellow" died on the 2th of the previous month of smallpox. Witness communicated the contents of that letter to his daughter, who in consequence went into mourning, and he himself put on slight mourning. He had never heard of Reeve nor seen him since the receipt of that letter, and he was convinced his daughter housestly believed he was dead.—Being cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballannins, witness said he had heard at the police-court that Reeve was alive and at Exeter. Witness had for years been engaged in the malt and hop trade, first as a merchant and latterly as a salesman'on commission. Mills ran off with his daughter. He was never a major in the army; but four of his relatives had been majors, and one was a colonel. His daugh-er's Christian name was Annie, and that was the only one she was christened by. He had heard of her being called Annie Laura. That might be either her husband's fancy or her own. She was not diverced from Mr. Mills.

The Recorder told the jury the prisoner was indicted under an Act of Parliament which enacted in effect that any person who, being married, should marry any other person during the life of the former husband or wife of the first should be continually absent from the other for seven years, and did not know that either was living within that time. Supposing the ose of an absence for eeven years, and that neither knew the other was alive, the Act would not apply. He should certainly, until he was otherwise informed by a superior coult, direct them to convict the pris

be dead on the receipt of the letter from his mother. Then, again, on the second marriage, she colled herself a spinate r, gave a new Christian name, and altered the description of her father. Those were the only circumstances calculated to throw doubt on her belief at the time of the second marriage that the first husband was dead.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, believing the first husband was alive at the time of the second marriage, that the prisoner had no evidence of his death, and that she did not believe he was dead.

Mr. Ribton, the prisoner's counsel, stated that, after marrying Mr. Mills, believing her first husband was dead, as lived with him as his wife at Salisbury; and Dr. Blackmore, who had instituted this prosecution, was the person who had given her into custody at the Waterloo station. He was a physician, and attended Mr. Mills and her, and knew she was married to Mills, or supposed so. Mills eventually represented to her that her marrisgs with him was void, because at the time of the marriage he was a married to Mills, or supposed so. Mills eventually represented to her that her marrisgs with him was void, because at the time of the marriage he was a married to Mills, and her, and knew she was married to Mills, had letters of Dr. Blackmore, and he (Mr. Ribton) had letters of Dr. Blackmore alleged that the Scotch marriage was illegal because certain formalities had not been observed. There was now, besides, a suit in the Divorce Court on the petition of Dr. Blackmore, and to assist that suit this criminal presecution had been instituted, the fact being that nobody had been injured, or, if anybody, the lady at the bar. He submitted this was a case not deserving of any purishment.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he had reason to believe the target of the case of the content and an december of the petition of the petition of the petition of the petition of the submitted this was a case not deserving of any purishment.

He submitted this was a case not desarving of any turishment.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he had reason to believe that many of those statements made on the part of the prisoner were entirely without foundation. At the same time, he had no desire to press unnecessarily against this lady, who had violated the law.

The Recorder told Mr. Ribton that a good deal of what he had stated was perfectly irielevant to this case. Addressing the prisoner, he said the circumstances under which the pressentian had been instituted were no doubt peculiar, and the offence of bigmay in respect to the injury inflicted on another person was very different in the case of a woman from that of a man. At the same time, she had been guilty of a grossly immoral set, and he could not treat the violation of the law as no offence. He sentenced her to one month's imprisonment.

to one month's imprisonment.

The Bluan of a Cuttle-Fish.—Under the influence of a strong emotion, the human face turns pale, or blushes; is some individuals it even becomes blue. The cuttle-fish does this and more. Yielding to the impressions of the moment, it suddenly changes colour, passing through a variety of tints, and only resuming its familiar hue when the cause of the changes has disappeared. It is, in fact, gifted with great sensibility, which re-acts immediately on its clastic tissues in a most extraordinary and unlocked-for way. Under the influence of passion man is born to blush; but under no sort of excitement does he cover himself with pustules. The cuttle-fish not rnly changes colour, but throws out an eruption of little warts. "Observe," says D'Orbigny, "a poulpe in a pool of water. As it walks round its ritrest, it is amooth and very pale. Attempt to seize it, it quickly assumes a deeper tint, and its body becomes covered on the instant with warts and hairs, which remain there until its confidence is entirely restored."—Dicken's "All the Year Round."

SALES BY AUCTION.

Bezar, TH'S DAY, at 11 o'clock, Horses, spring-carts, and harness.

PURT and CO. are instructed by Mr.
Thomas Markwell, jun., to sell by auction, on
the above day,
CUPID, a b c, 2 years, by Magus, imported, dam, a
Cooramin mare, g dam by Gratis, imported. Archer Colt.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Henry Lee, Eaq., to sell by auction, at the above sale, A ch c, fouled in 1865, by Archer, out of Georgians (Bioter's dam), by Ether, imported, out Georgians, by Cap-a-pic out of Georgians, imported. Batch from the Total Stud.

URT and CO. are instructed by Charles Reynolds, Eeq., to sell by suction, at the above

The following blood stock, from the Tocal stud:— FERRESS, ch f, 3 years, by Cossack, dam Princess SWETTBRIAR, ch f, 3 years, by Freetrader, dan Sophy Sophy OPERA, b. 6, 3 years, by New Warrior, dam Cassanira ROSINETTE, b. f. 3 years, by Cossack, dam Rowma CHARITY, ch. f., 3 years, by New Warrior, dam Cashmare.

HARD TIMES, ch f, 2 years by ditto ditto, dam

Rivolet
ROMULUS, b c, 2 years, by ditto ditto, dam Rowena
PALESTINE, ch c, 2 years, by Cossack, dam Princesa
Particulars and pedigrees in full in catalogues. Imported Thoroughbred Stallion.

Imported Thoroughbred Stallion.

PURT and CO, are instructed by John Bales, Eq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, cn MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, at 10 clook, FLYING PIEMAN, a bay horse, bred by Mr. Thorn-hill in 1855, and imported by Mr. Elses when a yearing; was got by the Flying Dutchman out of Equation by Emilius out of Maria by Whisker, and is the sire of Old England, Rose of Australia, Vanderdecken, and other noted horses.

For full particulars of this horse's descent see "Tabular Pedigree," No. X., N. S. W. Stud Book, vol. 2.
To studmasters requiring a change of blood, this horse offers an unusual opportunity to obtain a really first-class sire (as proved by his stock) of unquestioned fashionable blood.

BLOOD STALLION.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs.
T. and W. Vivers to sell by auction, at the
above sele,
LUNATIC, ch h, 8 years old, by Pitsford (imported)
out of Destiny by imported Arab, Bega, out of Spiendors (imported).
Lunatic is the sire of some very excellent stock, a sure
feal-getter, and only sold to get a change of blood.

Blood Stock.

Blood Stock.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Sir W.
Macarthur to sell by auction, at the above
sole, the following horses from the Camden Park stud—
CRUSADER, b h, foaled November, 1894; aire, Protector; dam, Calypso, by Crab, out of Cressida, by
Maconides, out of Alice Grey, Cassandra's dam, by
Emigrant, out of Guinare.
SPRITE, b c, foaled November, 1866; sire, Stafford;
dam, Sylph, by Ivanhoe, out of Peri, by Satellite,
out of Guinare.
WARWICK, gr c, foaled November, 1866, by Stafford,
out of Guinare, WARWICK, gr c, foaled November, 1866, by Stafford,
out of Guinare, by Whalebone, out of Ludy Godiva,
by Crab, out of Gratis mare, by Gratis, out of Alice
Grey.

Grey.
Stafford was imported in 1896, and was selected by the late Mr. James Macarthur on the recommendation of Adairal Rous. He is by Koh.-Noor, out of Lady Sale. (See Tabular Pedigree No. XIV. N. S. W. Stud Book.)

BLOOD STOCK. BURT and CO. are instructed by Messra.
Wyndham, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the

beve sale,

From the Bukkulla Stud.

CIRCASSIAN, b h, foaled 1863, by Chevalier out of
Chalice, by Scratch out of Requiem, by Cap-a-pie out
of Ithnca, by Dover out of Panlopa, &c.

This horse could not possibly be better bred; he is a dark
bay, 16 hands high, with great power and substance, and
is well worthy the attention of both racing men and studmasters.

THE DANE, a b h, foaled in 1866, got by Coaching Stallien, Denmark, imported, out Mr. John Wynd-ham's celebrated mare Nancy, noted for her great journey performances.

This horse is a bright bay, 16 hands high, shows great power and style, and promises to make a valuable sire of carriage stock.

Four-Horse Plated Buggy Harness.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaer, TO MORROW, at 11 o'clock, A set of plated four-horse bugy harness, in good order, and made of brown enamelied leather.

M. B. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository. Pitt-street, opposite Tatterall's Club, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, Horses and carts, drays, waggons, buggite, gigs, dog-carts, harness, saddles, &c.

N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.

M. PITT has received instructions from the J. S. Cooper, Eq., to sell by ancion, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, the 21st instant, at hair-past 11 o'clock, 400 really prime weighty wethers, in hits to arrive per train.

Ellis and Co 's Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from John Wood, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock, 600 prime fat sheep, in lots, arrived by train from Marulan.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Mr. Samuel Clarks, to sell by suction, on MONDAY next, 24th instant, at Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 of clock, 115 head of prime paddock-fed fat cattle, in lots.

OULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from James Blackstone. Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 24th instant, at Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock, 80 head of prime paddock-fed fat bullocks, in lots.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

At the Railway Auction Mart. 793, George-street, at half-past 11 o'clock, Calves, pigs, dead pigs, suckers, and poultry of all kinds.

kinds.

At I o'clock,
The usual weekly sale of dairy produce, consisting of
Fresh roll and keg butter, from all the best dairies;
colonial cheese, including the "No. 6," and many
other first-class brands, superior corn-fed bacon, in
lots to suit purchasers; eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. Weekly Produce Sale.

LLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Oaten hay, straw, lucerne, &c.
At the Woolpack lnn (late Duffin's), at half-past 10 o'clock,
Fat pigs, calves, auckers, poultry, greaves, maize, &c.
Lead pigs, 10 carcanes fat beef,
At half-past 1 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, honey, hams,
jam, oranges, lemons, 40 calfskins, hides, &c.

ENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, hay, straw, and maize.

At 12 o'clock, at the Square and Compass, 50 carcases of corn-fed pork, poultry, eggs, fresh roll butter, calves, &c.

OHN R. LAVERACK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Meat Sheds,

Hsy, straw, &c.

And at Black Swan Yards, at 11 o'clock,
Poultry, pigs, calves, butter, eggs, &c.

Poultry, pigs, caives, butter, eggs, cc.

R BELL (late N. W. Raven) will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Railway, Hay, straw, &c.
At Sydney Auction Mart, 701, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Turkeys, gress, poultry of every description, pigs, calves, &c.; roll and keg outter, from the best daries, fresh eggs, lard, &c.; 20 cases chosen of the best and well known brands, 40 cwt, corn fed bacon, sundries, &c.

GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, 6 tons of the unequalled Camden Park lucerne.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

Terms, cash.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THISDAY, Hsy, straw, &c.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

ARRISON and JONES will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quey, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st August at 11 o'clock, Casks tallow Hides

Bones
Horps
Hair.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

RWIN and TURNER will sell by auction,
[at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS
DAY, Friday, 21st August, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Hair, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale. Tailow, Hides, &c.

AMES DEVLIN, jun., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st August, at 11 o'clock, Caska tallow Hides, calfakins, &c. Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale. ORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS CAS, Friday, 21st August, at 11 o'clock, Casks tallow Hides
Horns, bones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Pr. duce Stores, THIS (Priday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, Casks tallow Hides, and shankbones.

Terms, cash.

PRIDAY, August 21st, 1868.
Fancy Goods
Engravings
Stationery.

Terms, cash.

Sale of Unserviceable Government Stores

FRIDAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock.

At the Colonial Government Stores, Lower George-street R. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Hon, the Colonial Treasurer to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock, The undermentioned unserviceable stores, comprising Closks, coats, trousers, capes, caps, jackets, cartines, pistols, swords (cavalry), bayonets, handcuffs, asddles, gir barness, pouches and belts, spades, chaff-outting machine, oil tank, perforating machine, woollen clothing, old flags, lathe and tools, an eccort van, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Watches, Clothing, and Sundries.

A LEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Watches, jowellery, clothing, and sundries,
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Entire Cargo of the Courier des Mera, from Bourbon, with a well-assorted Cargo of SUGARS, comprising 17.925 Small Mats Fine Counters Bright Yellow Crystals Medium Counters Good Rations.

In Small Mate.

For Positive Sale, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, August 25th, at 11 o'clock. Under Instructions from the Importers, Mears. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourgade.

F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY,
The entire caffe of the Courier des Mers, fr m Bourbon,
comprising 17,925 small mats sugars.
Full particulars in future issue.
Torms, liberal.

Drapery, Manchester, and Dress Goods, Clothing, &c. Now landing ex Damaceus.

THIS DAY 21, At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. h ve received instructions to sell by auction at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day. Soveral consignments of the above, now landing, as under:—

reral consignments of the abelimitation Welsh flannels
Litta Baxony ditto
Flax sheeting
38-inch forfars
Black alpacas
Black colurgs
Colorred flannels
Longolotha
Fanny prints
Linen ticks
Union ditto
Wigan sheetings
72-inch grey calicoes
Union diapera
Fancy molarorons
Fancy molarorons
Fancy molarorons
Fancy molarorons
Fancy molarorons
Fancy doctors
Striped granbroons
Cotton half-hose
Medion shirts

Gentian Biankots White ditto. THIS DAY, 21st,

At 11 o'clock. M ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, 2 bales 9-4 gentian blankets 2 ditto 10-4 white ditto.

Terms at sale.

Superior Ready-made Clothing.

Just landed ex Dartmouth. THIS DAY, 21st, At 11 o'clock.

M ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
13 packages superior clothing, manufactured expressly for this market, just land M.

100-1—2 cases gents white shirts, assorted Nos., W. and B.

102-3—2 ditto fancy orimean ditto
104—1 case fine bedford cord suits
105—1 ditto fine fancy doe trausers
105—1 ditto fine fancy doe trausers
107—1 ditto super black doe ditto
108-9—2 cases ditto black cloth sates, assorted
110—1 case ditto all wool suits, and pall mall coats
111-12—2 cases mapoleon cord trausers.

Terms at sale.

Ladies' Underebothing

Ladies' Underclothing Girls' ditto.

FRIDAY, 21st, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-atreet, THIS DAY, 21st, 2 cases under thing.

Terms, libral.

THIS DAY, Friday. August 21. 14 Cases Fancy Goods, Ironmongery, Albums, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Roms, Wynyard-atreet, 11 of clock, 11 cases, comprising fancy goods, albums, cutlery, toys Portemonaies, plated jewelbry, Concertinas, meerschann pipes Stationery, paper, matches, &c. Torms at sell.

Unclaimed Large go. ICHARD PEEK and O. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 277 George-street, THIS DAY, 21st August, at helicited 10 o'clock prompt, 250 packages of sample.

Parcels and luggage.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. have received instructions to still by public auction, on the Circular Quay, opposite the Commissurist Stores, on MONDAY AFTERNOON 2016 August, at 2 pm.

MONDAY AFTERNOON AND AND PROMPTS
The surplus stores of the attention. The surplus stores of the attention. The surplus stores of the attention. Biscuit Sugar Preserved provisions Butter Pickles Milk Limejuice Medicine cheet Immigrants' fittings, &c., &c. Terms, cash.

On the premises, Governor Bourke Hotel, corner of Market and Sussex streets.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instruc-tions, from Mr. P. Meade, who intends leaving for San Francisco, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the above premises, Goodwill, license, bur fittings The whole of the household furniture, bedding Stock-in-trade, &c.

At the Old Bank of Australiana. On SATURDAY, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

To Earthenware Dealers and others.
Ex Bewonport.
6 Casks China and Earthenware, consisting of Tes Sets
Coffee Sets
Breakfast Sets
Dinner Services
Deasert ditto
Vasce, and sundries.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THIS DAY, August 21st,
The above.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Recens, No. 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, August 22sd, at 11 o clock,

Terms, cash. At the Old Bank of Australasia. On SATURDAY, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

To Furniture Buyers and others. Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture, viz., Drawing room Suite
Planofories, by Hopkinson, Jackson and Paine,
and Cadby
Grand Square Piano, by Collard and Collard
Carnels

Grand Square Piano, by
Carpels
Fier Glassos
Dining Tables
Wardrobe, with plate-glass door
State Brass Bedstead
Chest Drawers
Washatands and Tollet Sets
Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.
Also,
Buggy, by Holt.
Two Lanterns, for Dissolving Views, with Oxy Calcium
Light and Slides.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have Preceived instructions to sell by suction, at their Rooms, No. 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

Terms, cash.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

NEWTOWN.

A COMMODIOUS IRON-BUILT COTTAGE on the south side of the Railway, legether with a Block of Land having the following frontages:

88 FERT TO GEORGE-STREET
383 FERT TO GEORGE-STREET
abutting on the south side of the RAILWAY LINE, and adjoining the Grounds of Pine Villa, part of the Raise of the last F. Wilson, East,
The land is all enciesed, and is used as a cultivation padook and garden.
It is situated in a poetty rural position on the Railway Line, about midway between Sydney and the Now-lown Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have to-ceived instructions from Mr. SWEETMAN to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, a MONDAY, 24th Angust, at 11 o'clock, The above described property, on the south side of the Reilway line, to the highest bidder. Plan et the Rooms.

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1463917

National Library of Australia

eauty, and race. Yet e, and the en by that long to all ligion. O "THE

ling in this
or a living,
I hardship
ered into a
rvlist, near
revival of
ad in other common."
ing—their
apoken of
are by no
ogress was
eross too
nd women
inities are
of each
of these o brethren the New

libate life of worldly on Friday of a stage